



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1852

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom

GLASSIES
WILL GIVE YOU
A BRIGHTER OUTLOOK
ON LIFE.

N. LAZARUS,
Optician,
12, Queen's Road C. H.

No. 20,118 號八十一百一第萬二第 日六廿月十年戌壬 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14TH, 1922. 四拜禮 號四十月二十年一十國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

INTIMATION

BIVEN LUCAS BOLS.

VERY OLD SUPERIOR GENEVA
(IN STONE CUCKOONS)
DRY GIN (LONDON STYLE)
BLACKBERRY BRANDY
OREME DE CACAO
GREME DE MENTHE
CURACAO GRAND FINE
CURACAO, ORANGE (IN STONE
CUCKOONS)
KUMMEL AND MARASCHINO

**CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR
& CO., LTD.,**

QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.
TEL CENTRAL No. 75.

GREENER GUNS.

The Far Eastern representative Messrs.
W. W. GREENER, LTD., 59, Pall Mall,
London, is at present in Hongkong and all
sportsmen are cordially invited to inspect
a few sample models "Greener" Guns
now being shown at our store.

**THE HONGKONG SPORTING
ARMS AND AMMUNITION
STORE.**
5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade,
Agents for W. W. GREENER, LTD.

A LING & CO.,
19, Queen's Road Central,
HONGKONG.

**FURNITURE AND PHOTO
GOODS STORE.**
Glass Etching, Sign-Board and
Mirror Maker.
Canton Marble in Various Shades.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging
Undertaken.
Telephone Central 1219.

FRENCH LESSONS.

G. MOUSSON
15, Morrison Hill Road.

**PEAK TRAMWAY CO.,
LIMITED.**

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 7.10 a.m.	
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes	
8.00 " " 10.00 " " 10 "	
10.00 " " 11.00 " " 15 "	
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " " 15 "	
12.30 p.m. " 2.30 " " 15 "	
2.30 " " 4.00 " " 15 "	
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 "	
NIGHT CARS.	
8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. every 30 minutes	
9.30 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every 15 minutes	
SATURDAY.	
Extra Car—12 midnight.	
SUNDAY.	
7.00 a.m. to 7.10 a.m.	
7.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. every 15 minutes	
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 "	
11.15 " " 12.00 noon " " 15 "	
12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. " " 10 "	
1.00 p.m. " 4.00 " " 15 "	
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 "	
NIGHT CARS.	
8.40 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. every 30 minutes	
9.30 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every 15 minutes	

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Building,
Des Voeux Road.

Season and punch tickets available for
all cars, not already full, running at the
time stated in the Company's time-tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained on
application at the Company's Office. No
Season ticket will be issued until payment
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or
Cheques or Comproadors-Order represented
Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

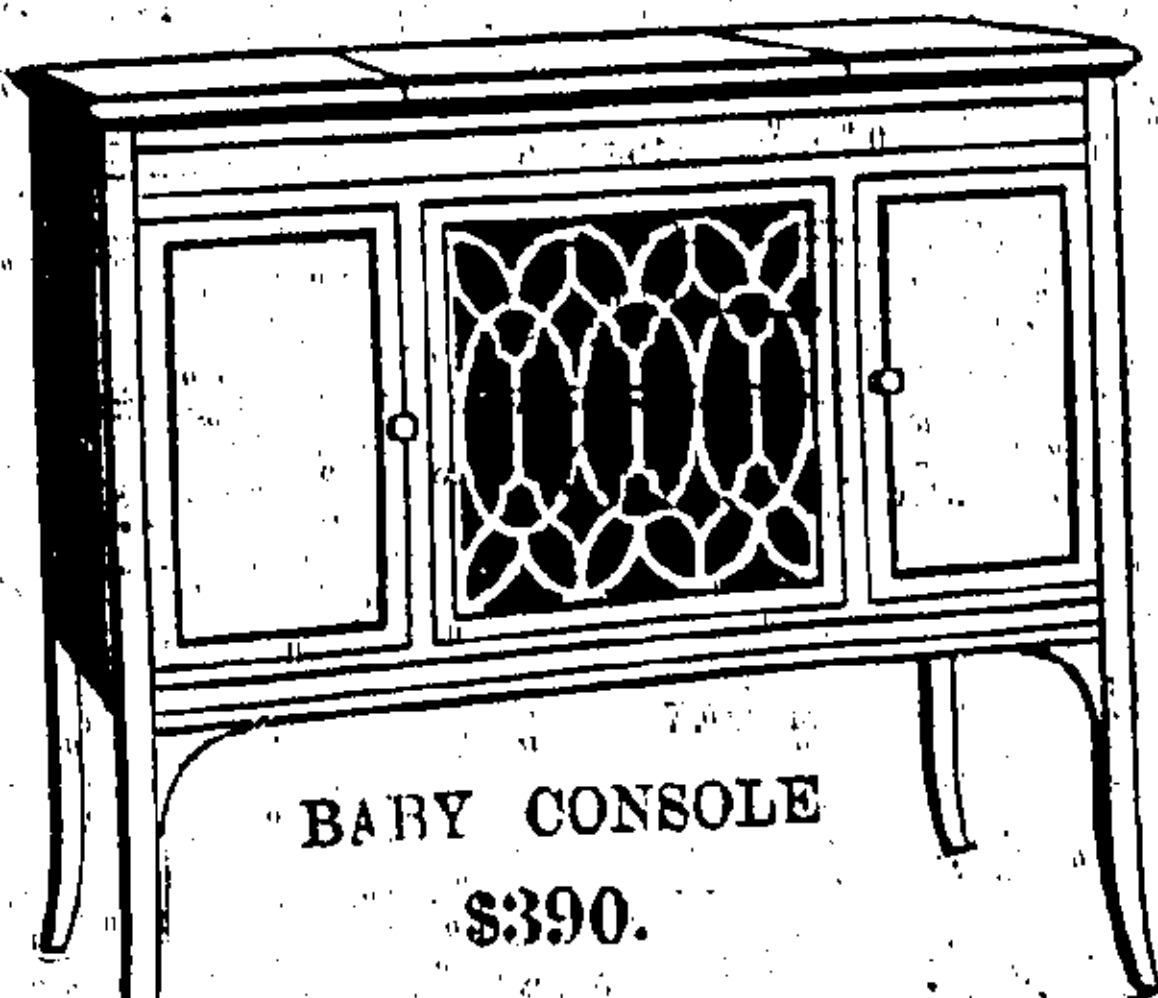
On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1922, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Station	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20	No. 21	No. 22	No. 23	No. 24	No. 25	No. 26	No. 27	No. 28	No. 29	No. 30	No. 31	No. 32	No. 33	No. 34	No. 35	No. 36	No. 37	No. 38	No. 39	No. 40	No. 41	No. 42	No. 43	No. 44	No. 45	No. 46	No. 47	No. 48	No. 49	No. 50	No. 51	No. 52	No. 53	No. 54	No. 55	No. 56	No. 57	No. 58	No. 59	No. 60	No. 61	No. 62	No. 63	No. 64	No. 65	No. 66	No. 67	No. 68	No. 69	No. 70	No. 71	No. 72	No. 73	No. 74	No. 75	No. 76	No. 77	No. 78	No. 79	No. 80	No. 81	No. 82	No. 83	No. 84	No. 85	No. 86	No. 87	No. 88	No. 89	No. 90	No. 91	No. 92	No. 93	No. 94	No. 95	No. 96	No. 97	No. 98	No. 99	No. 100	No. 101	No. 102	No. 103	No. 104	No. 105	No. 106	No. 107	No. 108	No. 109	No. 110	No. 111	No. 112	No. 113	No. 114	No. 115	No. 116	No. 117	No. 118	No. 119	No. 120	No. 121	No. 122	No. 123	No. 124	No. 125	No. 126	No. 127	No. 128	No. 129	No. 130	No. 131	No. 132	No. 133	No. 134	No. 135	No. 136	No. 137	No. 138	No. 139	No. 140	No. 141	No. 142	No. 143	No. 144	No. 145	No. 146	No. 147	No. 148	No. 149	No. 150	No. 151	No. 152	No. 153	No. 154	No. 155	No. 156	No. 157	No. 158	No. 159	No. 160	No. 161	No. 162	No. 163	No. 164	No. 165	No. 166	No. 167	No. 168	No. 169	No. 170	No. 171	No. 172	No. 173	No. 174	No. 175	No. 176	No. 177	No. 178	No. 179	No. 180	No. 181	No. 182	No. 183	No. 184	No. 185	No. 186	No. 187	No. 188	No. 189	No. 190	No. 191	No. 192	No. 193	No. 194	No. 195	No. 196	No. 197	No. 198	No. 199	No. 200	No. 201	No. 202	No. 203	No. 204	No. 205	No. 206	No. 207	No. 208	No. 209	No. 210	No. 211	No. 212	No. 213	No. 214	No. 215	No. 216	No. 217	No. 218	No. 219	No. 220	No. 221	No. 222	No. 223	No. 224	No. 225	No. 226	No. 227	No. 228	No. 229	No. 230	No. 231	No. 232	No. 233	No. 234	No. 235	No. 236	No. 237	No. 238	No. 239	No. 240	No. 241	No. 242	No. 243	No. 244	No. 245	No. 246	No. 247	No. 248	No. 249	No. 250	No. 251	No. 252	No. 253	No. 254	No. 255	No. 256	No. 257	No. 258	No. 259	No. 260	No. 261	No. 262	No. 263	No. 264	No. 265	No. 266	No. 267	No. 268	No. 269	No. 270	No. 271	No. 272	No. 273	No. 274	No. 275	No. 276	No. 277	No. 278	No. 279	No. 280	No. 281	No. 282	No. 283	No. 284	No. 285	No. 286	No. 287	No. 288	No. 289	No. 290	No. 291	No. 292	No. 293	No. 294	No. 295	No. 296	No. 297	No. 298	No. 299	No. 300	No. 301	No. 302	No. 303	No. 304	No. 305	No. 306	No. 307	No. 308	No. 309	No. 310	No. 311	No. 312	No. 313	No. 314	No. 315	No. 316	No. 317	No. 318	No. 319	No. 320	No. 321	No. 322	No. 323	No. 324	No. 325	No. 326	No. 327	No. 328	No. 329	No. 330	No. 331	No. 332	No. 333	No. 334	No. 335	No. 336	No. 337	No. 338	No. 339	No. 340	No. 341	No. 342	No. 343	No. 344	No. 345	No. 346	No. 347	No. 348	No. 349	No. 350	No. 351	No. 352	No. 353	No. 354	No. 355	No. 356	No. 357	No. 358	No. 359	No. 360	No. 361	No. 362	No. 363	No. 364	No. 365	No. 366	No. 367	No. 368	No. 369	No. 370	No. 371	No. 372	No. 373	No. 374	No. 375	No. 376	No. 377	No. 378	No. 379	No. 380	No. 381	No. 382	No. 383	No. 384	No. 385	No. 386	No. 387	No. 388	No. 389	No. 390	No. 391	No. 392	No. 393	No. 394	No. 395	No. 396	No. 397	No. 398	No. 399	No. 400	No. 401	No. 402	No. 403	No. 404	No. 405	No. 406	No. 407	No. 408	No. 409	No. 410	No. 411	No. 412	No. 413	No. 414	No. 415	No. 416	No. 417	No. 418	No. 419	No. 420	No. 421	No. 422	No. 423	No. 424	No. 425	No. 426	No. 427	No. 428	No. 429	No. 430	No. 431	No. 432	No. 433	No. 434	No. 435	No. 436	No. 437	No. 438	No. 439	No. 440	No. 441	No. 442	No. 443	No. 444	No. 445	No. 446	No. 447	No. 448	No. 449	No. 450	No. 451	No. 452	No. 453	No. 454	No. 455	No. 456	No. 457	No. 458	No. 459	No. 460	No. 461	No. 462	No. 463	No. 464	No. 465	No. 466	No. 467	No. 468	No. 469	No. 470	No. 471	No. 472	No. 473	No. 474	No. 475	No. 476	No. 477	No. 478	No. 479	No. 480	No. 481	No. 482	No. 483	No. 484	No. 485	No. 486	No. 487	No. 488	No. 489	No. 490	No. 491	No. 492	No. 493	No. 494	No. 495	No. 496	No. 497	No. 498	No. 499	No. 500	No. 501	No. 502	No. 503	No. 504	No. 505	No. 506	No. 507	No. 508	No. 509	No. 510	No. 511	No. 512	No. 513	No. 514	No. 515	No. 516	No. 517	No. 518	No. 519	No. 520	No. 521	No. 522	No. 523	No. 524	No. 525	No. 526	No. 527	No. 528	No. 529	No. 530	No. 531	No. 532	No. 533	No. 534	No. 535	No. 536	No. 537	No. 538	No. 539	No. 540	No. 541	No. 542	No. 543	No. 544	No. 545	No. 546	No. 547	No. 548	No. 549	No. 550	No. 551	No. 552	No. 553	No. 554	No. 555	No. 556	No. 557	No. 558	No. 559	No. 560	No. 561	No. 562	No. 563	No. 564	No. 565	No. 566	No. 567	No. 568	No. 569	No. 570	No. 571	No. 572	No. 573	No. 574	No. 575	No. 576	No. 577	No. 578	No. 579	No. 580	No. 581	No. 582	No. 583	No. 584	No. 585	No. 586	No. 587	No. 588	No. 589	No. 590	No. 591	No. 592	No. 593	No. 594	No. 595	No. 596	No. 597	No. 598	No. 599	No. 600	No. 601	No. 602	No. 603	No. 604	No. 605	No. 606	No. 607	No. 608	No. 609	No. 610	No. 611	No. 612	No. 613	No. 614	No. 615	No. 616	No. 617	No. 618	No. 619	No. 620	No. 621	No. 622	No. 623	No. 624	No. 625	No. 626	No. 627	No. 628	No. 629	No. 630	No. 631	No. 632	No. 633	No. 634	No. 635	No. 636	No. 637	No. 638	No. 639	No. 640	No. 641	No. 642	No. 643	No. 644	No. 645	No. 646	No. 647	No. 648	No. 649	No. 650	No. 651	No. 652	No. 653	No. 654	No. 655	No. 656	No. 657	No. 658	No. 659	No. 660	No. 661	No. 662	No. 663	No. 664	No. 665	No. 666	No. 667	No. 668	No. 669	No. 670	No. 671	No. 672	No. 673	No. 674	No. 675	No. 676	No. 677	No. 678	No. 679	No. 680	No. 681	No. 682	No. 683	No. 684	No. 685	No. 686	No. 687	No. 688	No. 689	No. 690	No. 691	No. 692	No. 693	No. 694	No. 695	No. 696	No. 697	No. 698	No. 699	No. 700	No. 701	No. 702	No. 703	No. 704	No. 705	No. 706	No. 707	No. 708	No. 709	No. 710	No. 711	No. 712	No. 713	No. 714	No. 715	No. 716	No. 717	No. 718	No. 719	No. 720	No. 721	No. 722	No. 723	No. 724	No. 725	No. 726	No. 727	No. 728	No. 729	No. 730	No. 731	No. 732	No. 733	No. 734	No. 735	No. 736	No. 737	No. 738	No. 739	No. 740	No. 741	No. 742	No. 743	No. 744	No. 745	No. 746	No. 747	No. 748	No. 749	No. 750	No. 751	No. 752	No. 753	No. 754	No. 755	No. 756	No. 757	No. 758	No. 759	No. 760	No. 761	No. 762	No. 763	No. 764	No. 765	No. 766	No. 767	No. 768	No. 769	No. 770	No. 771	No. 772	No. 773	No. 774	No. 775	No. 776	No. 777	No. 778	No. 779	No. 780	No. 781	No. 782	No. 783	No. 784	No. 785	No. 786	No. 787	No. 788	No. 789	No. 790	No. 791	No. 792	No. 793	No. 794	No. 795	No. 796	No. 797	No. 798	No. 799	No. 800	No. 801	No. 802	No. 803	No. 804	No. 805	No. 806	No. 807	No. 808	No. 809	No. 810	No. 811	No. 812	No. 813	No. 814	No. 815	No. 816	No. 817	No. 818	No. 819	No. 820	No. 821	No. 822	No. 823	No. 824	No. 825	No. 826	No. 827	No. 828	No. 829	No. 830	No. 831	No. 832	No. 833	No. 834	No. 835	No. 836	No. 837	No. 838	No. 839	No. 840	No. 841	No. 842	No. 843	No. 844	No. 845	No. 846	No. 847	No. 848	No. 849	No. 850	No. 851	No. 852	No. 853	No. 854	No. 855	No. 856	No. 857	No. 858	No. 859	No. 860	No. 861	No. 862	No. 863	No. 864	No. 865	No. 866	No. 867	No. 868	No. 869	No. 870	No. 871	No. 872	No. 873	No. 874	No. 875	No. 876	No. 877	No. 878	No. 879	No. 880	No. 881	No. 882	No. 883	No. 884	No. 885	No. 886	No. 887	No. 888	No. 889	No. 890	No. 891	
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YOUR XMAS DANCE CAN HAVE A BROADWAY ORCHESTRA

COME IN
AND HEAR
THE
LATEST
HITS.



MODELS
FROM
\$180
TO
\$730.

BABY CONSOLE
\$390.

THE EDISON MUSIC STORE,

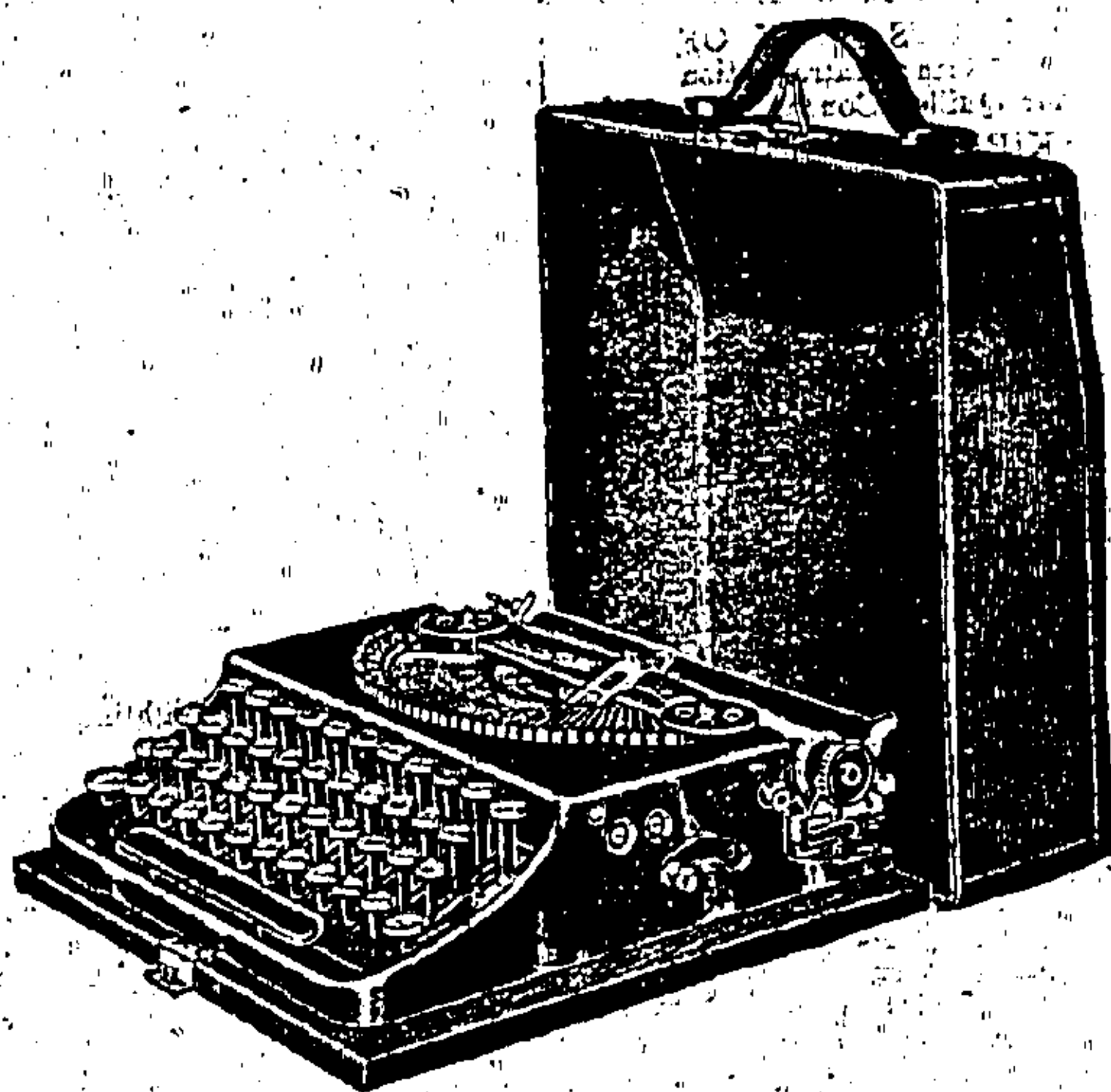
Powell's Building. AGENTS FOR 12, Des Voeux Road.

THOMAS A. EDISON, INC.

PHONOGRAPHS AND RECORDS.

A THOUGHTFUL GIFT

XMAS
1922



THE REMINGTON PORTABLE.

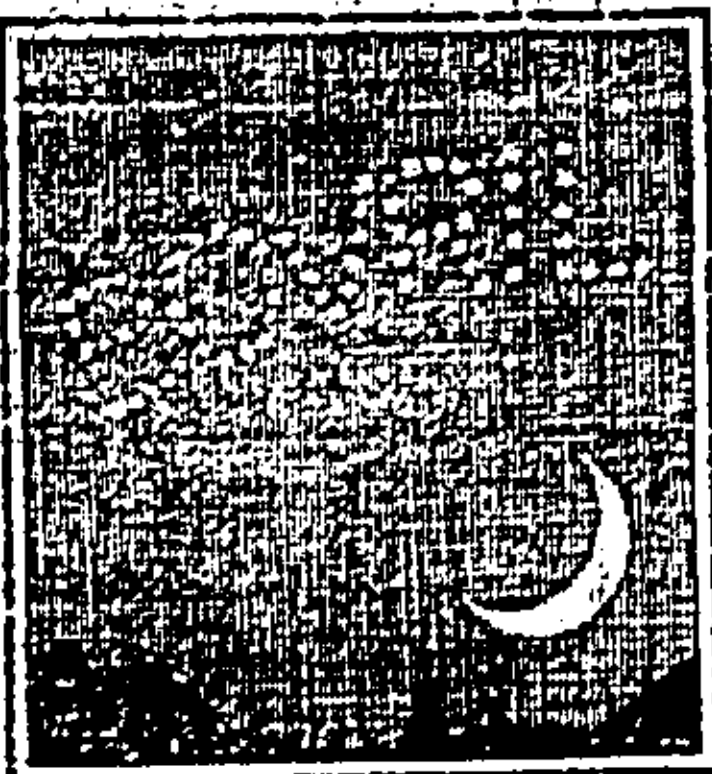
For Wife and Husband
For Son and Daughter.

A complete Portable Typewriter that will be
prized by anyone—because it is helpful, useful,
practical, and valuable.

Has the complete standard keyboard and other
big machine features. Fits in a case only four
inches high.

MUSTARD & CO.,

17, Connaught Road, Central.



Bedtime

When you feel
you want a drink
last thing at night
take the best of all
hot drinks—Bovril.

Have you tried
a spoonful of Bovril
in hot milk before
retiring?

Always have
BOVRIL
in the House

THE BRITISH SOLDIER.

BY THE LATE FIELD-MARSHAL
SIR HENRY WILSON.

The Editor of *The Democrat* has asked
me to write a short note on the British
soldier, such as I have known him during
my forty-one years of commissioned
service.

We have soldiered together, he and I,
in foul weather and in fine, in good times
and in bad, in hot weather and in cold,
and in many parts of the globe.

We have served together from Belfast
to the Cape, and from Archangel to
Rangoon, and, after this long and some-
what varied experience of him, I have
no hesitation in saying that I would be
prouder to be classed by him as a friend
than I would be for the same compliment
to be paid to me by any other man or
set of men.

After all, what is the British soldier?
He is the essence of our town and country
life. He is the embodiment of a class,
but of the whole of our great Empire. He
is at once the most forgetful and the most
thoughtful of men. He is the biggest
coward and the bravest man alive. He is
the greatest grumbler and the most willing
of men. He is the greatest pessimist in
speech and the most profound optimist in
action of any man that ever lived. He is
as cruel as a schoolboy and as gentle as a
woman; while, as a comrade in a tight place
—and the tighter the latter—there is
nobody (and I venture to think, there never
has been anybody) like the British soldier.

I said he was forgetful, because he takes
no thought at all beyond his next meal. I
said he was most thoughtful, because, hav-
ing set out on an enterprise, he never ceases
until he brings it to a happy end.

I said he was the biggest coward, because
on many hundreds of occasions when he has
done some action which brings a gulp to
one's throat, he skulks behind anybody and
everybody if he is asked to stand out and
get his reward; and I said he was the
bravest man in the world, because I have
seen him in quite impossible positions—
whether under a devastating fire, or whether
tending his comrades in a cholera camp—
with a smile on his face, absolutely uncon-
scious of, and certainly with no intention to
claim, the amazing service that he was per-
forming.

I said he was a grumbler. Let me take
you into barracks or camp, on service or in
peace, where for the moment he is getting
seven nights in bed, any amount to eat and
drink, and nothing to do. He will grumble
until he nearly breaks his heart; but, on the
other hand, let the take you into camp
or bivouac, on service or not, when rations
are short, health is weak, and duties are
terribly heavy—there is nothing, at least I
have never seen anything, that you cannot
call on that man to do, and which he is
not only willing, but anxious, to do if you
ask him.

I said he was the greatest pessimist.
Hark to him as he grumbles to his pals and
nobody "who matters" is listening! Did
anything ever go right? Could anybody
ever do anything that would give satisfac-
tion? Was it possible to beat the enemy,
whether "Boche" or "cholera"? And then
watch his actions, contradicting his words
in such a charming boylike way that one
feels inclined—as, indeed, all we officers
have done a thousand times over—to take
one's hat off before speaking to him.

I said he was as cruel as a schoolboy, and
I mean what I say, but only as schoolboys
in small things that don't matter; and I said
he was as gentle as a woman, and I mean
still more what I say. I have seen him with
hands as soft and light, with forethought
as deep and true, as any woman that was
ever a nursing angel. I have seen him
look after his wounded comrades. I have
seen him watching day and night to try and
bring them back to health, or, if that was
not possible, to ease their last moments;
and I have been him, in perhaps the most
trying circumstances in the world, nursing
his own comrades in cholera camp, where
the chances were—and nobody knew it
better than he did—his himself would be the
next victim.

No wonder, then, that we officers are
proud of our men. No wonder, then, we
officers prize above everything else the good
opinion of such men. He is a rum fellow,
the British private soldier, and has as many
sides to his character as the facets of a
diamond, but, always and ever, inside beats
the same heart.

He is an amazing linguist, although not
knowing any language—not even his own—
yet I have seen him, in different parts of
the world, making natives of all colours and
descriptions not only understand what he
said, but obey his orders. I remember—
during those somewhat trying days in 1914,
when we were falling back from Mons to
the Marne—seeing one of our men (he had
a little French and English dictionary in his
hand) who had pulled up at a wayside inn
talking volubly to a pretty French girl who
brought him out a tumbler of red wine.
As I passed up the dictionary what the
French equivalent for our word "pretty"
was. He saw the word "joli," which he
promptly pronounced "jolly," and he left
the lady, so far as I could see, under no
sort of doubt as to what he thought of her
personal charm.

Some two years ago, General Sir George
Milne wrote a dispatch from his head-
quarters in Constantinople, describing the
work which the troops under his command
had been carrying out for some little time
at Batoum, Tiflis, Baku, at Erzzeroun, and
all over Georgia, Azerbaijan, Daghestan,
and, in fact, over much of the Caucasus
and Eastern Anatolia, and I have always
quoted Sir George's dispatch as being a
fairly tale of what a handful—and they were
only a handful—of regimental officers and
British soldiers were able to do in those
somewhat restless countries and in some-
what turbulent days. For example, you will
find a young subaltern, a couple of
Bergeants, and five-and-twenty private
(Continued at foot of next column.)

SCOTTISH SPORT.

GLASGOW ACADEMICALS AND
HERIOTS STILL UNBEATEN.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, October 25th.
The contest between the Glasgow Aca-
demicals and Edinburgh University was
brimful of incident from start to finish.
The Scottish Champions won through in
the end, but they were extended as they
had not been in any of their previous
engagements this season. Going all out,
the University had them badly rattled
during the greater part of the first half,
at the close of which the students had well
earned their lead of three points. In the
second half, however, the Academicals took
a better grip of the game, though it was
not till seven minutes from time that they
got the points necessary for their victory.
Quite as important a game was that between
Watsonians and Heriots, but neither club
gave of their best. Of concerted back
play there was practically none, the game
resolving itself into a tussle between two
energetic and go-ahead packs. The Wat-
sonians had considerably the best of the
exchanges in the first half, but, clever as
ever at grasping their opportunities,
Heriots crossed over leading by a try. Dr.
Drysdale's great dropped goal from a free
kick gave them further encouragement, and,
putting in characteristically strong finish,
they ran out winners of a frankly
disappointing game, in which none of the
finer points of Rugby was in evidence.
Equally mediocre was the play between
those oldest of opponents, the Edinburgh
Academicals and Royal High School F.F.C.,
and for the second Saturday in succession
the Academicals had to thank their for-
wards of whom R. I. Marshall was supreme
for their victory.

CELTIC FAVOURITES FOR THE LEAGUE.

A continued improvement in the quality
of the play is again observable, and it is
permissible to hope that the return to the
old standard and style is to be perma-
nent. Celtic, the League champions,
and Morton, Scottish Cupholders, gave an
exhibition of high-class football in keeping
with their reputation. Two defeats and
indifferent displays in recent encounters
pointed to marked deterioration in Celtic,
but their display and victory at Greenock
removed all doubts as to the champions'
ability to uphold their dignity. It is not
too much to say that by this triumph
over Morton they have re-established
themselves as favourites for the League
honour. Rangers, on the other hand de-
clined in the public estimation by their
draw with Albion Rovers, who have
only had one victory in the current
competition. Third Lanark, like Rangers,
disappointed their supporters, Alloa de-
feating the city club on Cathkin Park by 1
goal to 0. None anticipated such a result,
after the recent improved displays of the
Third Lanark, who, however, quite failed to
play to form. Motherwell had the
leaders of the League, Aberdeen, at Fir
Park, and beat them by 3 goals to 1, a
defeat that sent the northern club to third
place on the table. Dundee, who have
scored more goals than any competitor,
had the most decisive success of the day,
Hamilton Academicals succumbing to them
by 3 goals to 0. The victory placed Dundee
at the head of affairs with the same number
of points—10—as Hibernian, who have an
inferior goal average. Hibernian were one
of five home victors. Raith Rovers being de-
feated at Easter Road in a vigorously con-
tested game.

soldiers keeping law and order in a part of
the world as big as Yorkshire, administering
justice, collecting revenue, and, generally
speaking, "running" a small
country to the enormous benefit—economically,
financially and materially—of the
natives of that country.

I remember two of our battalions coming
up in miserable old ships from Enzeli at the
south end of the Caspian Sea, and being
suddenly dumped into the grassy town of
Baku, where tens of thousands—shall we
say?—of the most questionable characters in
the world had been collected, or had
been driven; and these two battalions
took over the charge of this immense town,
and I remember being most amusingly
struck by the fact, that, on the following
day of their disembarkation, they were re-
gulating the traffic in the streets, and boys
from Devon and Essex, without even side-
arms, were standing at the cross streets
passing traffic along as though they were in
London, and, what was still more amazing,
everybody obeying them.

If I were to find fault with the British
officer, it would be because he is too proud
of his men, and, as a consequence, is in-
clined to spoil them, with the result that very
often, when the same men go back to civil
life, they feel—at any rate for some little
time—like fish out of water; but this is
a fault on the right side. If I might finish
this very short and incomplete note with
one word of advice to my civilian brothers,
it would be this: That we soldiers are the
largest employers of labour in the world,
and, although we do not err on the side of
liberality in cash payments, and although
the authorities do not err on the side of
thoughtfulness for the men's comfort in so
far as they order them all over the world
at extremely short notice, yet, in spite of
small pay, great inconveniences, and often
both hardships and dangers, we have in
the Army a family of the most contented,
happy people that any country can show,
and I think the reason is this: That officers
and men all belong to one family. We
play our games and take our pleasures
together, and we take our discomforts and
undergo our hardships and dangers not
only together, but all in the great cause
of our country's good.

The personal touch between the officers
and the men is the great secret of happi-
ness, the efficiency and the proud traditions
of His Majesty's Army.
General The Earl of Cavan, K.P.,
G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., Chief of the
Imperial General Staff, writes:—"I should
like the soldiers of the British Army to
know what their friend, the late F.M.
Sir Henry Wilson, thought of them. If
there is any profit from the sale of this
pamphlet, it will be given to his favourite
charity."
[The pamphlet has been distributed
among the soldiers stationed in Hongkong.]

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THE CHINA ASSOCIATION. THE ANNUAL DINNER.

The annual dinner of the China Association was held on November 7th, at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue, London. Mr. F. Anderson, President of the Association, in the chair. As is usual there was a good and representative gathering of Chinese hands. The list of members and guests present follows:—

Sir Ronald Macleay, K.C.M.G., Rt. Hon. Sir John Jordan, G.C.M.G., Rear-Admiral Borrett, R.N., C.B., General Sir George Macdonagh, K.C.B., Sir Geo. V. Fildes, Sir Charles Lucas, K.C.B., Sir Robert Grindell, Sir E. Denison Ross, Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G., Mr. Victor Wellesley, C.B., Mr. C. Atkins, Mr. A. G. Angier, Mr. W. D. Abercrombie, Mr. L. J. C. Anderson, Mr. F. J. Abbott, Mr. W. A. Argent, Mr. A. L. Anderson, Mr. C. R. Burkill, Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Barry, Mr. K. A. Wolfe-Barry, Mr. W. B. Burton Baldry, Mr. James Blair, Mr. R. M. Bewick, C.B.E., Mr. W. B. Buyers, Mr. Byron Brennan, C.M.G., Mr. H. E. Brady, Mr. J. S. Bruce, Mr. Thomas Brown, Mr. R. Blackwell, Mr. J. H. Baring, Mr. H. T. Montague Bell, Mr. J. W. S. Burmester, Mr. A. M. Canaan, Mr. A. R. Carré, Mr. Robert Carr, Mr. I. P. Cullen, Mr. Alec. Cumming, Mr. Archibald Chubb, Mr. Stanley H. Dodwell, Mr. M. E. Duffett, Mr. Geo. B. Dodwell, Mr. L. G. Selwyn Dodwell, Mr. R. P. Dipple, Mr. F. Dodwell, Mr. Leslie Dent, Major R. B. Denny, Mr. Nicholas Everitt, Dr. Oscar Faber, O.B.E., Mr. A. H. Ferguson, Mr. A. Fitzmaurice, Mr. Frank Grove, B.E., Mr. W. H. Godfrey, Dr. J. Gould, Mr. D. W. Gilmour, Dr. Lionel Giles, LL.D., Rear-Admiral V. Gurner, R.N., Mr. H. J. Gedge, Mr. J. Williams-Hambury, Mr. H. E. R. Hunter, Mr. E. E. Hills, Mr. Bowdler Henry, Mr. A. Hide, Sir J. A. Horne, Col. R. K. Harvey, Mr. A. C. Hall, Mr. William Harwood, Capt. R. G. Henderson, R.N., C.B., Mr. Robert H. Hill, Mr. C. E. P. Hay, Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Lieut. Commander G. W. Hill, Mr. John Hastings, Mr. H. D. C. Jones, Mr. A. Probert Jones, Dr. J. W. Jackson, Mr. H. H. Joseph, Sir Thomas Jackson, Bt., Major D. M. King, D.S.O., M.C., Mr. Percy H. Kent, Mr. L. N. Leefe, Capt. C. Oswald Liddell, Mr. David Landale, Mr. F. A. Lauder, Mr. D. J. Lewis, Mr. G. C. Moxon, Mr. E. R. Morris, Mr. J. R. Michael, Mr. D. Cameron McGregor, Mr. H. A. J. Macrae, Mr. Donald McColl, Mr. C. Selby Moore, Mr. Sidney McKeach, Mr. E. M. Meyer, Mr. C. E. Morling, Mr. George Miller, Mr. H. M. S. May, Mr. S. H. Michael, Colonel Morgan, Mr. Harold S. Moss, Mr. W. J. Moss, Jun., Mr. E. J. Mayers, Mr. W. R. McCallum, Mr. John MacLennan, Mr. M. M. Maas, Mr. H. A. Macintyre, Mr. C. Macintosh, LL.D., Commander B. Wayne, Alderman W. Phelan, Neil, Major W. S. Nathan, R.E., C.M.G., Mr. B. C. Newton, Mr. W. Adams Oram, Mr. W. H. Porritt, Mr. John H. Perry, Mr. W. E. Preston, Mr. J. A. Plummer, Mr. G. D. Pitzipio, Mr. W. G. Pratt, Mr. C. H. C. Platt, Lord Victor Paget, Lieut.-Col. Alec. Reiss, C.B.E., Mr. Denys Reiss, Mr. F. Oswald Reynolds, Mr. D. C. Rutherford, Major-General Sir Dudley Ridout, Mr. A. S. Richardson, Mr. F. B. Reeve, Mr. E. Salinger, Mr. Alfred Salinger, Mr. Frank Souter, Mr. Charles V. Sale, Mr. George S. Sale, M.C., Mr. F. G. Sale, Mr. E. E. Shammoun, Mr. James Stark, Mr. P. Y. Smith, Mr. H. E. Smith, Mr. John Struthers, Mr. Henry Symons, Mr. Newton J. Stubb, Mr. A. P. Simpson, Mr. J. Langford Smith, Mr. E. F. Seymour, Mr. A. Brooke Smith, Mr. E. A. Thomson, Mr. H. M. Tibbey, Mr. Geo. Thornton, Mr. A. M. Townsend, Mr. Wm. Theodor, Mr. Kenneth A. Barry, Mr. Wolfe, Mr. F. A. Wells, Mr. A. P. Wood, Mr. A. G. Wood, Mr. Robert Walter, C.M.G., Mr. Mr. James Whitall, Major J. Whitall, Mr. Edward White, Mr. H. Whistler, Capt. R. H. Whistler, and Mr. H. C. Wilcox, secretary of the Association.

The loyal toasts having been duly honoured, the CHAIRMAN proposed "prosperity to the China Association" in an interesting speech in which he reviewed the events of the past years in China. In conclusion he said:— "What differences of opinion there may be about the policy of the late Government in some parts of the world, there are none, amongst British subjects connected with the Far East, about the management of our affairs there. We are all glad to acknowledge the active support accorded to British interests by H.M. Government and the sympathetic and helpful spirit in which it is given. (Applause.) If I were to make any suggestion of a change, it would be to repeat the advice given by the late Mr. Charles Ross, in this room two years ago, and by our chairman, Mr. Landale, at the annual general meeting in July, that it would be an advantage if our own North and South in China were drawn more closely together. As time goes on, it seems to us that the course of events makes it more and more clear that it would be in the general interest if the Diplomatic Service, the Consular Service, and the Government of Hongkong were all under the same Department of State. (Applause.) In conclusion, I would only add that as in the past the chief aim of this Association is to further British interests in China by doing all in its power to maintain the most friendly and cordial relations with our Chinese friends. So, in honouring the toast of prosperity to the China Association, we are expressing the hope that the friendship which has happily been established between the people of this country and the people of China for so many years, will long continue. (Applause.)

"OUR GUESTS."

Mr. L. N. LEFE, in proposing "Our Guests," said: "It is, I think, one of the most pleasing features of membership of the China Association that it enables one at these annual gatherings to renew old friendships made in China, and to live over again incidents in our lives spent over there. When I look round and see so many familiar faces I make no doubt that the stories which are told in club or on the dining course lose nothing of embellishment, with time and vivid imagination are able to clothe them. (Laughter.) These annual dinners also afford us an opportunity to meet and offer hospitality to those who are called upon to serve in various public ways British interests in China. This year circumstances arranged themselves that it was found possible to intercept Sir Ronald Macleay, and to wish him bon voyage before he sailed for Peking. (Applause.) Perhaps we might wish him a good deal more, because it seems to me that the difficulties which await him on arrival there are, if anything, greater than those which faced many of his distinguished predecessors. We may all be optimists here, so far as China is concerned, but on reviewing the position today I cannot help feeling sometimes that we are being tried rather highly in our spirit of optimism. (Hear, hear.) If we cannot wish him an easy term of office, we share the hope that he may witness the end of those quarrels which render abortive the best efforts of China's friends and helpers. (Hear, hear.) All of us who have lived in Hongkong or the Treaty ports have a lively recollection of the added charm given to our social life by the presence of the garrisons and of the fleet. I suppose that all of those who have lived abroad for any length of time have formed warm and lasting friendship with one or the other. (Hear, hear.) It is only natural, therefore, that we should wish to fortify our list of guests this evening by representatives of the Navy and Army, and it is with great pleasure that I welcome so eminent a soldier as Lieut.-General Sir George Macdonagh, who was recently Adjutant-General of the Forces. (Applause.) Then in Rear-Admiral G. H. Borrett we welcome one who is well known on the Yangtze. (Hear, hear.) We also welcome distinguished representatives of the Foreign Office and the Colonial Office, whose courtesies this Association has had so many assurances. Others of our guests whom it is my privilege to welcome are not, perhaps, quite so much in the public eye. I should like to follow an example which has been set by the proposer of this toast in former years, and indulge in some pleasanties inspired by incidents in the earlier days of some of our guests. (Laughter.) It is rather fascinating to draw aside the curtain of respectability. (Laughter.) I am very sorry I cannot, though it is not because material is lacking. (Laughter.) I am sure, however, it would be a profound error. When I rose to speak, I was told that I might spend ten minutes. I see that I have spent seven, and, therefore, I am in the position of being able to balance my budget and carry forward a surplus. (Laughter.) I have no intention of taking advantage of so rare a position, and I have no hesitation in asking you to join with me in drinking the health of our guests, and I couple with the toast the name of Sir Ronald Macleay. (Applause.)

REPLY BY THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER.

SIR RONALD MACLEAY, K.C.M.G.: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, it was with a sense of great pleasure that I received your very kind invitation to be your guest at this annual banquet of your great Association, but I must confess that the sense of pleasure was somewhat alloyed when it was followed by a notification that I was to be honoured with the duty of responding to the guests of this evening, and my feeling of dismay has been increased on finding in what a distinguished company I am placed. I see amongst them an eminent soldier who was director of a great scheme of military intelligence—intelligence which if it did not surpass all understanding, at any rate surpassed the extremely elaborate intelligence system of the Hun. (Applause.) Then I have on my right a distinguished Admiral, and I am surrounded by other gentlemen who have made themselves famous in the annals of the country. Why, in the presence of this galaxy of talent, did you fall back upon this miserable diplomatic person? (Laughter.) We poor diplomats belong to a tongue-tied service. We have no experience in speaking. In fact, I find myself in much the same position as a very distinguished lady, the wife of an eminent ex-Premier, in a story for which I do not vouch. She was giving a lecture in the United States the other day, and it appears that she had not had much experience of lecturing, which is an art which has to be acquired by a considerable amount of practice. In her first lecture she was talking away, and an American lady leant over from the gallery and said that she had paid a large sum for her seat but could not hear a word. Whereupon the charming English lady answered, "Well, anyhow, you are not missing much." (Laughter.) If you cannot hear me to-night you must console yourselves with the same reflection. (Laughter.) Mr. Leefe has alluded to me in very kindly terms, and has said some very nice things. Both he and the chairman have alluded to the present troubled state of China and to the difficulties which confront his Majesty's representative at Peking. I assure you, gentlemen, that I am very sensible of those difficulties, but I can tell you that I feel great hesitation in shouldering the immense responsibility of that office. China is passing through a curious stage of evolution. I do not think it is quite true to say it is and it is not, which is a paradox that China does not change. She is changing, and I think that is chiefly owing to the influx of new ideas—the ideas of Young China, sometimes perhaps not thoroughly assimilated. Those ideas

are coming in mainly through young students, who acquire their education first of all in missionary schools in China, and then at universities, principally in the United States and Japan. We cannot disguise from ourselves that those ideas are influencing thought in China. There is growing up a public opinion in China which is beginning to find voice now. Chinese newspapers are becoming much more organs of public opinion than ever before. They attack problems in the most direct manner—questions of labour, questions regarding China's position in the world, and so on. Young China has to be considered and dealt with. Since I left China, which was in the autumn of 1916, a lot of water has flowed under the bridge. I left it just after the death of a great man, a strong man—Yuan Shih-kai. I think it is unfortunate that so far, amidst the turmoil and movement of forces in China engendered by revolution, China has not yet thrown up a man equal in character or strength to Yuan Shih-kai. (Hear, hear.) It must be our wish that such a man should emerge, and emerge soon, but China has passed through similar crises. She must take her time; things move slowly with such an old conservative race, and I think we must be patient. I should like, therefore, to say that we must have faith in the great fundamental intelligences—common sense and industry of China. They have saved her in the past, and will save her again. (Applause.)

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

Your chairman alluded to an event which will have an immense influence on the future of China—the Washington Conference. You know that at that conference by public statement of all the Great Powers chiefly interested in China, there was an avowal that the old selfish policy was to be superseded by an international policy of co-operation. That should be an immense landmark in the history of China. (Hear, hear.) The formation of the last consortium gives an indication of a desire of the four Great Powers to carry out that policy. The cry of the people of China at present is "Money"; they are not alone in that respect—(Laughter)—but China, and more particularly, perhaps, Young China, is a little inclined to think that it is our bounden duty, and the bounden duty of other Governments to come along and help them with large loans. I do not think the Chinese quite realise that capital is a commodity, and, like all commodities, has its price. Capital is very scarce, and the public, before they are going to invest their money in Chinese bonds are going to insist on certain securities and guarantees, and it is for China to show that she is in a position to give these guarantees and afford that security. The first thing she must do is to put her house in order, and in that task it is very difficult for the Great Powers to intervene. I am sure that practical men like Sir John Jordan will agree with me that China must work out her own salvation to a great extent. (Hear, hear.)

At Washington it was decided that there should be a special conference held which would give China an increase in her Customs duties. What that conference meets, as presumably it will in the near future, China will reap certain immediate advantages and certain ultimate advantages which will bring her up or should bring her up even if she agrees, as we hope she will, to abolish some of these very troublesome taxes and hindrances to her trade, a certain increase in revenue; but I think the feeling at Washington was that it was not fair that the Chinese consumer of foreign goods should have to pay those increased prices to meet the tariffs, because the revenue which is derived from them is not devoted to the General welfare of China. (Applause.) That is going to be one of the tasks of that conference. Young China is a little apt to fret at this. They dislike the idea of any sort of control or interference; they think it is derogatory. Nobody wants any control of Chinese finance, but we should like guarantees that the money which China will obtain from the increase in the tariff will be devoted to constructive works. (Hear, hear.)

There is an immense amount of work to be done in the way of railway construction, roads, etc., and there is another thing which the Chinese must bear in mind, and that is that the fundamental provision of the Washington Conference was the limitation of armaments. China is maintaining an unnecessary number of men under arms, and the Chinese Government must—and will, we hope—gradually find itself fit as a Central Government and insist upon the disarmament of the totally unnecessary forces. (Hear, hear.) When we see the Central Government emerge—and I think there is promise of this—strong enough to make its writ run all over China, and put an end to this little quarrelling between different cliques of military commanders, and establishes a firm Government, giving guarantees of stability, I do not think that there will be any difficulty in the way of capital being forthcoming from England, America and Japan to help her to put her business on a proper basis by paying off some of the unfortunate unsecured debtors and make a fresh start. (Applause.)

THE EDUCATION OF CHINESE.

You will, perhaps, ask in what way can the China Association contribute towards the furthering of the general relations between China and Europe. It seems to me that there is one direction in which you can all move. We require to initiate a policy of education of the Chinese on British lines, and I think the Association must do a great deal in attracting Young China to England to do its studies here. I think you will agree that they are drifting away from us too much, and that it is unfortunate that so few young Chinamen come to England for their education. (Hear, hear.) There are difficulties, of course. We are competing with the wonderful organisation of missionary effort by America in China, which is amply supplied with funds for their purpose, but

(Continued at foot of next column.)

WHO UNDERSTANDS EINSTEIN?

AMUSING EFFORTS IN JAPAN.

At a recent session of the Japanese Cabinet Council there was a discussion of quite an unusual nature, according to the *Mainichi*. One of the Ministers asked whether ordinary people could understand Prof. Einstein's lectures on the theory of relativity. Mr. Kamada, Minister of Education, rather rashly said that of course they would. Dr. Okano, Minister of Justice, contradicted Mr. Kamada, saying that they would never understand. Mr. Arai, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, was rather sorry for Mr. Kamada, so he said that they would perhaps understand vaguely. The headstrong Minister of Justice insisted that there could be no midway between understanding and not understanding. If they understood, they understood clearly. If they did not understand, they did not understand at all. A bill fell on the company. Mr. Baba, the tactful director of the Legislation Bureau, said that they could understand if they made efforts. Their efforts would be useless, persisted the Minister of Justice. He had himself ordered a book on the theory of relativity when the theory was first introduced into Japan last year and tried to study it. On the first page he found higher mathematics, and he had to shut the book for the present. When the member of the Imperial Academy were invited to dinner at the Hama detached palace, he had mentioned the problem to Dr. Tanakadate Aikitsu, who was seated next to him. Dr. Fujisawa Rikitaro (an authority on mathematics) overheard their discussion, said that in America they were collecting popular explanations of the theory, offering an enormous prize. Such being the case, Dr. Fujisawa said, it was wiser not to begin the study at once. He supported Dr. Okano's opinion. Hearing this elaborate explanation, Mr. Baba, director of the Legislation Bureau, decided to eschew Einstein for the time being.

The *Japan Chronicle* says that an amusing explanation of the popularity of works on Einstein's theory is current in Japanese circles. The characters for relativity (so *laisse*) mean literally mutual-relation nature, and the *sei* may also be translated "sex." It is said that many people have bought books on relativity believing that they were to be entertained with discussion on sex problems. Being plunged into a sea of higher mathematics on the first page, they have regretted their bargain and many have asked the booksellers to return their money. It is to be hoped that no one sat through Einstein's recent seven-hour lecture in the hope that he would at long last turn his attention to something more romantic than cube roots.

still, I was rather shocked to-day when my old friend, Mr. Chu, the Chinese Charge d'Affaires, said that there were only about 250 Chinese students at present in England, and that the large majority of them did not come from China, proper, but from Singapore, and other Chinese communities in different parts of the world. I can only say that those should not be discouraged, but I do think that a far larger number should come to us from China herself. (Hear, hear.) Another thing that struck me is that a large number of Chinese students come here to study our laws. Far be it from me to disparage the study of English law; I only want to point out that I do not quite see what practical use it is to a young Chinaman. China has evolved a magnificent set of codes, based mostly on Continental law. Those are always about to be applied in China, but there is always a considerable hiatus between precept and practice. (Laughter.) There is, therefore, no scope for the young Chinaman's knowledge of English law. I should have thought that it would be better for them to direct their energies into more practical channels, such as engineering, medicine—but, especially engineering. I should think it would be an admirable thing for them to be familiar with English railway construction methods, and that the Association might establish bursaries and scholarships which would enable young Chinese to be attached to our great English railway companies to learn the business of railway management. From the post from which I have just come in that Argentine, I am able to tell you that I have witnessed the wonderful work of English railways and English railway managers in foreign countries. It would managers in foreign countries. It would be an admirable thing if a certain number of young Chinese students could be attached to our big railway companies to learn the business and go through the same departments. I throw that out as a suggestion, and I do think that private enterprise could fill this gap. The Government is too hard up to spend money in that direction now. If the China Association could help in the matter, they would encourage larger numbers of Chinese students to come here and learn a practical trade. (Applause.)

It is a great honour and pleasure to me to take up the post of Minister in Peking, and it is an immense satisfaction to me to feel that I carry with me your good wishes. (Applause.) I know I can count upon the loyal support and co-operation of the English community in China. (Hear, hear.) I really feel ashamed to talk about China in the presence of men who knew it far better than I do. All I can say is that during the time that I was there as Counselor at the Legation I had the immense privilege and the great advantage of being able to sit at the feet of a man whom I considered to be the greatest Minister we have had in China—Sir John Jordan. (Applause.) If I know anything of the problems which distract the Legations in that country I owe it all to Sir John Jordan. I hope it may be granted me to follow humbly in his footsteps. In the name of all the guests I thank you for your hospitality, and I wish also to thank the chairman for the kind things he has said about me personally. (Applause.)

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BANDITS IN CONTROL OF KWANG-
TUNG LIKIN STATIONS.

NO MOLESTATION OF CARRIERS.

A correspondent writing to the N.C.
Daily News from Chenchow, Hunan,
says:

About a month ago Song Hong-yin's
army crossed through the extreme south-
ern end of this province, entering at the
Kiangsi side, near Nuchen and passed
through Ichang, Liwu, Liansan and Ngan-
wha. From there it divided and one
half went south and the other half west
to Kweilin in Kwangsi. They cleaned up
the country for a distance of from two to
three li on each side of the road, took
all they could lay their hands on and
commandeered the men that could carry
to carry it away with them. Two thousand
men were taken from Ichang county
alone; some have not yet returned and
many never will, for they died on the
road. The local gentry raised \$400 and
sent a man to Liansan to provide road
money for the return trip of those who
could not get back. It is stated that still
nearly 200 men from this county have
not yet returned.

The writer has just recently covered the
road, between Ichang and Liwu and tales
of the ravages along this road were
horrible. The army was estimated to be
between 20,000 and 30,000 men, about half
of whom were armed. Bandits and
brigandage seem to be on the increase
everywhere in this part of the province.
Reports have been received that the lead-
ers of the bandits at Kiah had come
down from the hills and there were no
bandits in that county, but that applies
only to the city and its immediate
vicinity, for the writer expected to cross
from Liwu to Liansan and from there to
Kiah, but the roads were reported dan-
gerous and one market town, just a few
miles from Liwu, Mr. Lawson, of the
British-American Tobacco Co., went from
Kweiyangchow to Kiah and returned and
reported no trouble and the road between
Liwu and Kweiyangchow is open.

The strange thing about the whole
southern district is that carriers are not
molested. Hunan produce is pouring
into Kwangtung and Lienchow, and
the reason given is that two likin
stations have been opened by the leaders
of the tufei, at the instigation of the
chamber of commerce at Lienchow, to
collect taxes on all produce. They in
turn guarantee safe passage for all car-
riers. One of the likin stations is at
Dongbikwan and one below Hsintsi, both
in the Kwangtung province, one on the
road that goes through Liansan and the
other on the main road from Liwu and
that district through Hsintsi to Lien-
chow. Both of these stations are making
money and so business in Lienchow is
better than it has been for some time
past.

The people in the country districts,
however, are desperate and in nightly
fear of being robbed or taken away by
these bandits. One wealthy man at Liwu
was taken by surprise and held at \$4,000
ransom. A well dressed man came to his
house in the day time, asking for him,
and telling the wife that he wanted to
pay a debt that he owed her husband.
She called her husband and when he came
the man threw off his robes, drew a re-
volver and called for the rest of his party,
who bound him and took him away to the
hills.

BEYOND ENDURANCE.

There is one thing about the situation
in the country that is almost beyond en-
durance. The roadways and desperate
characters that always abound in every
country market town have almost a free
hand too and they reap their harvests
because of the general lawlessness. There
are few soldiers about and the civil
officials have not enough men to control
the situation. Opium trade is booming
and at Kueiyangchow a farmers' meeting
was actually called to discuss the advan-
tages of planting opium for the next
year's crop. There was much discussion
and it came to nothing, but many farmers
have already planted fields of opium,
taking the risk of having it dug up before
the harvest next year. Several years ago,
just before the prohibition, this district
was noted for the abundance of opium,
and the writer saw thousands of mow that
year, but has not seen any since. It was
actually reported that there was some
that old crop still on hand in Kuei-
yangchow and many people made fortunes
that year on opium. Schools are few this
year, and even some of the endowed in-
stitutions are having great difficulty in
keeping open.

There are constant rumours that fight-
ing is soon to take place in Canton. Mer-
chants are not going there and business
with Canton is at a low ebb. Plenty of
salt has been coming through until re-
cently and the price is going up a little
on account of rumours of further trouble
in the south.

LORD HARDINGE RETIRING.

Lord Hardinge of Penshurst who has
been British Ambassador at Paris since
November, 1920, has intimated his desire
to retire from that post at the end of the
present year. This decision is due to
personal reasons only, and has been
received with the utmost regret by His
Majesty's Government. Lord Hardinge's
diplomatic career has been extremely
brilliant. He was for many years Per-
manent Under-Secretary of State for
Foreign Affairs, vacating that post in
1910 to become Viceroy of India. After
holding that office for six years, he re-
turned to London as Permanent Under-
Secretary for Foreign Affairs before be-
coming Ambassador in Paris in suc-
cession to Lord Derby.

THE KWANG SI BANK NOTE CASE.

SEQUEL TO THE FIND IN A
CABBAGE PATCH.

DIFFICULTY OF OBTAINING EVIDENCE
FROM NANNING.

What is known as the Kwang Si
bank note case was again put back at the
Magistracy yesterday. The four defend-
ants in the case were arrested as the re-
sult of a police raid at Sun Shui Po on
November 1st conducted by Sub-Inspector
Peter Grant when a large quantity of
alleged forged Kwang Si dollar bank
notes and a printing press were dis-
covered.

The four Chinese were subsequently
charged with the possession of forged
notes, keeping a printing press without
permission and with having in their
possession a forged instrument.
When the case was first called about a
month ago it was found necessary to bring
evidence from Kwang Si that the notes
were forgeries. Since then the Assistant
Crown Solicitor (Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg)
has been trying to collect the necessary
proofs.

Yesterday when the case was called Mr.
Hazlerigg informed his Worship that he
had been unable to obtain any evidence
from Nanning. He proposed to proceed
with the hearing and asked Mr. Wood
to fix a date. In support of the charges
Mr. Hazlerigg said he proposed to call
a local money-changer to show that he
had done business in Kwang Si notes.
Another witness would be Mr. George
Banker who had business relations at
Nanning, and frequently went there on
business. He would prove that notes,
similar to those found, were in currency
in Kwang Si.

The hearing of the case was fixed for
next Tuesday.

CANTON LOANS.

EXTENSION OF THREE MONTHS
DESIRED.

CONSORTIUM MAY PARTICIPATE.

The Canton Times publishes the follow-
ing statement:—
With reference to the much-discussed
Canton loans-Government House and the
local agent of the Anglo-French China
Corporation, Ltd., Mr. Charles S. Paget,
when seen, said that they had received
word from London that, owing to the
political and financial situation, the
Corporation requests an extension of pay-
ment for three months from the date of
the Coingate contract being received by the
Corporation at London (December 1st).
According to the Coingate Loan contract,
the first payment of one-fourth of two
million pounds sterling was to have been
paid within thirty days after the receipt
of the contract at London. The Canton
Government has granted the request for
an extension but requires a fixed date of
payment as a prime consideration, desir-
ing the first payment from the Coingate
Loan to be fixed for February 1st and
subsequent instalments according to con-
tract.

It is believed that, when the American
members of the Consortium learned of the
favourable terms and strong security of
the proposed bond of the Canton Govern-
ment—particularly of the Coingate and
the municipal issues—they made a protest
with a desire to participate in them. The
Anglo-French-China Corporation is con-
sidering the question of meeting the views
of the other members of the Consortium,
but requires more time to go into the
matter.

In September and October last, the
Canton Government and Mr. George L.
Brander, of the Anglo-French-China Cor-
poration, concluded preliminary arrange-
ments to issue Canton Government bonds
in London for the purpose of currency
rehabilitation and municipal improve-
ments—two million pounds sterling for
each project.

To meet emergency payments, the Can-
ton Government has just contracted
several loans. A sum of \$300,000 has been
borrowed from the Salt Merchants' Guild;
\$50,000 from the Kwangtung Yueh-han
Railroad Company; \$20,000 from the
Canton-Samshui Railroad, and a small
sum from the pawnshops and different
district magistrates, totalling more than
\$250,000.

JAPAN AND CHRISTIANITY. TOKUGAWA FAMILY'S COLLECTION OF HISTORICAL TREASURES.

It is reported that Marquis Kokuju
Tokugawa has decided to throw open, to
the general students of Christian history
in Japan, a large stock of old books and
other articles in his possession relating
to Christianity in this country during its
forbidden period in the Tokugawa era.

These, Reuter's Tokyo correspondent
says, have been handed down from genera-
tion to generation in closed cabinets since
the time of The Shogun. The present
head of the family recently opened them
and was surprised to find a number of
old books and personal effects, all priceless
historical treasures to Christian students.
Among the books are copies of the Bible
written in Japanese kana representing the
original sounds of foreign language, while
the personal effects include the peculiar
religious garments worn by the Japanese
Christian believers at the time of the
Amakusa Christian Rebellion. The greater
part of these treasures will be contributed
to the Museums in Tokyo, and Mito, the
native city of the Marquis.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

CLERGY DEFEAT MEDICOS.

The twelve-a-side cricket match between
Clergy and Medical Officers on the Hong-
kong Cricket ground yesterday resulted
in a comparatively easy win for the
Clergy by five wickets and 85 runs.

The match commenced at about 11 a.m.
and stumps were drawn at 4 p.m.
Throughout the play there were a number
of interested spectators, including several
ladies.

The Padres' side included three well-
known cricketers—Crole-Rees, Quick and
Parrell—while the Medicos had Major
Tomlinson and Capt. Tomony in their
ranks, both league cricketers.

Going in first the doctors were all
out by fifth time for 105, without any
noticeable individual efforts, excepting
Major Tomlinson's 26 and Com. Harkins' 24.
The Clergy sent in Crole-Rees and
Parrell first, but Parrell was soon out to
a decision of l.b.w. against him, after
scoring one run. Crole-Rees stayed for
some time at the wicket and scored a very
useful 36 before he was caught by Capt.
Tomony. In fact their remaining seven
batmen did well making double figures,
with the exception of the Rev. H. Copley
Moyle who was caught, after scoring
three. When 190 had been run up the
side declared, six wickets having fallen.

At the conclusion of the match the
Medicos were sent in again and they
scored 33 runs for eight wickets when
stumps were drawn.

Scores—

MEDICAL OFFICERS.	
R. Valentine, b Crole-Rees	13
Com. Peregrine, b Quick	8
Major Tomlinson, b Crole-Rees	26
Major Lloyd, b Crole-Rees	7
D. Lyon Brown, b Quick	0
Com. Lindop, c and b Crole-Rees	0
Col. Humphrey, l.b.w. Crole-Rees	11
Capt. Tomony, b Crole-Rees	4
Com. Harkins, c Crole-Rees	24
Quick	2
Capt. Fettes, b Quick	20
Major Harding, c and b Crole-Rees	8
Rees	8
Com. Hunt, not out	8
Extras	3
Total	105

Bowling Analysis.	
Crole-Rees	12.4 3 44 7
Quick	10 1 48 4
Featherstone	2 0 11 0

THE CLERGY.	
Rev. H. S. Crole-Rees, R.N., c	48
Tomony, b Lloyd	1
W. H. Parrell, R.N., l.b.w.	1
Tomlinson	1
E. W. Martin, c Tomlinson	18
b Lloyd	18
E. K. Quick, b Tomony	25
W. Featherstone, not out	34
A. D. Stewart, b Tomlinson	21
H. Rorison, R.N., not out	16
H. O. Moyle, c Hunt, b Lloyd	3
Extras	25
Total (for six wks.)	190

Revs. H. R. Wells, H. S. Bailey,
Fr. Walsh and G. T. Waldegrave did
not bat.

Bowling Analysis.	
Tomlinson	8 0 58 2
Lloyd	11 2 55 3
Tomony	6 0 26 1
Lyon Brown	3 0 26 0

MEDICAL OFFICERS.	
2nd Innings.	
Com. Hunt, c Crole-Rees, b Quick	3
Major Harding, b Quick	8
Capt. Fettes, b Quick	0
Com. Harkins, b Crole-Rees	8
Capt. Tomony, b Quick	0
Col. Humphrey, not out	0
Com. Lindop, c Rorison, b Crole-Rees	0
Major Lloyd, b Quick	2
Major Tomlinson, not out	5
R. Valentine, b Quick	0
Extras	5
Total (for eight wks.)	33

Bowling Analysis.	
Crole-Rees	7 2 17 2
Quick	6 4 11 6

D. Lyon-Brown and Com. Peregrine
did not bat.

BILLIARDS.	
TAIKOO CLUB & KOWLOON DOCK R.O.	

A friendly billiard match between
Kowloon Dock Recreation Club and
Taikoo Club was played at Taikoo on
Tuesday night. All the games were
keenly contested, and the result was a
win for Taikoo by the narrow margin of
3 points. The highest breaks were made
by D. Templeton (34) and W. Brown (31).
The details are as follow:—

TAIKOO.	
W. Brown	250
J. Ferguson	250
W. Weir	250
D. Templeton	250
D. Peoples	235
J. Foulds	144
Total	1,379

At the conclusion of the game Mr.
Templeton referred to the pleasantness
of these club games, and Mr. Keith
extended an invitation to a return game
at Kowloon on the 20th inst.

TENNIS.

YESTERDAY'S BIG MATCH.

NG SZE KWONG v. KASHIO.

The variation of form in tennis could
not be better illustrated than in yester-
day's match between the local champion
(Ng Sze Kwong) and the Japanese Davis
Cup player (Kashio) who is at present
in Hongkong. The match was played at
the Chinese Recreation Club before a
large crowd of spectators. Kashio, much
to the disappointment of local tennis
players, defeated our best player by two
straight sets. Ng Sze Kwong was unable
to secure a single game in the two sets.
Before visiting Hongkong, Kashio paid a
call at Shanghai and played a three set
match with John Wade, the Shanghai
Singles man. On that occasion Wade
was defeated by two straight sets also, but
they were not love sets. Wade managed
to secure at least five games out of a
total of 17 games. It will be recalled
that Wade visited the Colony about a
month ago and played in the Interport
tournament. He then played against Ng
Sze Kwong and was defeated by three sets
to two, by 24 games to 21. Yet Ng was
unable to claim a single game against the
Japanese player yesterday.

It was quite clear from the outset of
the match that he was not in form and
did not, on a single occasion, show any
of that sparkling tennis for which he has
gained a name. He has proved himself
to be Mr. W. Lo's master at the game on
several occasions; yet, yesterday when
M. W. Lo played the Japanese player
after the big match he managed to get at
least two games out of a possible four-
teen. Various reasons were given as to
Ng's poor exhibition and amongst these
there are two outstanding. The first is
that it is the off season and our champion
is busily engaged in other kinds of sport,
principally cricket, and that he at the
present moment, is out of practice. The
other reason is—and it appears to be a
sound one when one thinks of Ng's prin-
cipal faults in yesterday's match,—that
Spalding's balls were used for the match
and not Slazenger's with which Ng is
accustomed to play. The balls used were
hard court balls and right through
yesterday's two sets it was very noticeable
that most of the points scored against
Ng were forehand and backhand drives,
driven just six inches behind the base
line. The difference in the balls used may
have accounted for this.

The match itself was very tame through-
out, for the Japanese mastered his oppo-
nent completely, and the play was very
one sided. From the commencement he
had the advantage and many of the
games were love games in his favour.
Once or twice the score rose to deuce, but
the Japanese had nothing to fear. The
visitor's style of play was different to
anything we see here. There was no
wrist work, but he seemed to use his whole
body in making his drives. He held his
racket stiff and the arm was flexible, as
is usually the case with most players.
His services to some extent reminded one
very much of M. W. Lo's serving—a cer-
tain bracing of the whole body before the
racket was brought into play. His smash-
ing was also peculiar; most of his kills
being taken at a very low angle, just
skimming the top of the net. The score
for this match was 6-0, 6-0.

A much better game was witnessed be-
tween M. W. Lo and Kashio. At times
Lo made his opponent go all the way
before he could secure the game. Unfor-
tunately the crowd had left the Club
ground before this match was played, but
had they remained they would have wit-
nessed much better tennis. M. W. Lo was
in good form and secured a game in each
set, the final score being 6-1, 6-1.

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn was
amongst those who witnessed the match.
The umpires and scorers for the two
matches were: Mr. Choa Man Ping and
Mr. R. E. Lindell.

"ROYAL ROYCE"

A TRADE MARK CASE IN JAPAN.

Arising out of a protest registered by
Sir E. F. Crowe, H.M. Commercial
Attache in Japan, an interesting case has
just been decided by the Japanese Patent
Office. The trade mark to which excep-
tion was taken on the part of the British
authorities was one containing the words
"Royal Royce" as the name of a bicycle,
and the grounds for the protest were the
similarity between this and that of the
well-known car manufacturers, Rolls
Royce. It was admitted that Messrs. Rolls
Royce do not manufacture bicycles, but
it was pointed out that certain parts
of a cycle might possibly be used
in a car and that accordingly the public
might be misled. The applicant for the
patent stated that he chose the English
word "royal" in the sense of splendid,
and the word Royce he obtained from the
capital letters of the Japanese expression
"Rikishi Oni Yuhkari Cycle" (a cycle
premier in the world of bicycles) and
so coined the expression Royal Royce.
The Japanese Patents Bureau held that
the protest was well founded and deliver-
ed judgment accordingly.

THE "SUI AN" PIRACY COMMISSION.

LAST OF THE PUBLIC SITTINGS.

The public sittings of the Sui An Piracy Commission came to a close yesterday afternoon. There was very little of fresh interest in the evidence, however.

Elise Camahant, a Spanish lady passenger, was the first witness called. She said she saw one woman among the pirates, dressed in good Chinese style. After the piracy took place this particular woman attacked witness, and stole a cameo from her. Two other pirates, each of them masked, stole two rings from her. Witness added that the Chinese woman was carrying a revolver in each hand.

Mr. Caballero, another passenger on the Sui An, said he, too, saw a woman pirate, but was unable to identify her as one of the passengers. It was his own opinion that many of the robbers were drawn from the better class of Chinese.

Inspector W. Kent, H.K.P., who also travelled on the Sui An, said he saw the woman on board in the morning and afternoon, before the piracy commenced. In reply to the Chairman, Inspector Kent said it would have been quite possible for the woman to leave the boat with the pirates, and return again as a second-class passenger.

Evidence as to the way in which the Piracy Regulations, when they came into force, were brought to the notice of the company's captains was given by Capt. W. E. Clarke, who preceded Mr. Arnold as Secretary to the Company.

Mr. J. S. Gill, a second class passenger, expressed the opinion that the pirates were travelling in every class on the boat. He said that when the second class passengers heard the alarm go, they all dashed to the first class saloon, but were surprised to see all the first class passengers held up by robbers. He himself was immediately seized by two men and robbed of his purse and two rings. Everything was very mixed up in the saloon, and in fact, the comrade was lying between his (witness's) legs (laughter). They mistook witness for the pursuer and threatened to kill him if he did not give up the keys of the safe. When the pirates left the ship they took a tremendous amount of loot with them.

Mr. W. Russell, Government Marine Surveyor, said he inspected the Sui An about last June, though not particularly with a view to seeing whether the Piracy Regulations were carried out.

In reply to Capt. Lake, witness said his position was a difficult one, for he found himself torn between Piracy Regulations, Five Regulations, and Board of Trade Regulations, etc. It was impossible to abide by the one without contravening the other, and the only solution was a general compromise.

Capt. Lake: You have great discretion in arranging these regulations, and you naturally lean towards the Board of Trade Regulations rather than the Piracy Regulations I suppose?

Mr. Russell agreed that this was so. The Chairman: You would like to be relieved of the piracy inspection altogether?

Witness: I certainly should. The Chairman: Does the Sui An comply with all the Board of Trade Regulations?

Witness: In nearly all respects. Mr. Russell added that the Piracy Regulations were in direct opposition to the Board of Trade Regulations and as it was, he hardly knew where he stood.

Inspector P. Shannon, of the Hongkong Police Force, said he had been in charge of the ships' guards in Hongkong ever since 1920. He drilled them and trained them and saw to it that their arms were all right before they went aboard a new ship.

Asked whether he gave any instructions to the captains as to what the Piracy Regulations required, Inspector Shannon said he did, but then they would turn round and tell him what they thought necessary. He thought that there should be better co-operation between the guards, the ships' officers, and the police. He thought the defences of the Sui An could have been improved upon.

The Chairman: There seems to be some friction between the police and the captains of the boats?

Witness: Well, no, I should not say friction but I have had rebuffs and captain have told me that they know their ships better than I do. I have never received such a rebuff from Capt. Birt.

This completed the evidence to be heard in public, the solicitors then made their statements.

SOLICITORS ADDRESS THE COMMISSION.

Mr. E. Davidson representing the officers, on behalf of the China Coast Officers' Guild, said he thought it was very obvious that admitted neglect of the regulation which said that officers must carry revolvers had not in any way assisted the pirates. In fact if they had got revolvers and used them, matters would probably have been a good deal worse. Then the regulations were broken inasmuch as the engine room doors were left open. But that did not in any way aid the pirates, and was justified by the tremendous heat of the engine rooms. It was obvious, too, that the conduct of the officers had given no cause for complaint. He would ask the Commission to take into consideration the question of abolishing those two particular regulations. It was a lot to ask a man that he should carry around with him a bulky revolver and a large quantity of ammunition at his waist, in both winter and summer. For the engineer officer it was even worse, for it greatly added to the danger of his job, moving about working machinery.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SUPREME COURT.

(BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR WILLIAM JESSE-DAVIES).)

BANK OF EAST ASIA SUE CHINESE BANK.

The Bank of East Asia, Ltd., sued the Ming Sun Bank, Queen's Road, and Tse Yam Chi, a partner thereof, for the sum of \$178,197.63, that amount being the defendant's debit balance on their mortgage loan account.

The defendants filed a defence alleging fraud, but they did not appear in Court, and after a formal hearing of the case judgment was given for plaintiffs.

SUMMARY COURT.

(BEFORE THE PRISON JUDGE, HIS HONOUR (MR. JUSTICE GOMPERTS).)

DISPUTE BETWEEN GUARDS.

Munshi Charag Deen, a ship's guard, sued Mr. Wali Khan, at present in India for the sum of \$400 alleged to have been lent out on trust to defendant by the plaintiff.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. A. el Arculli for defendant.

Mr. Russ explained that the sum of \$400 was equivalent to 818 rupees. Plaintiff claimed to have deposited that amount with defendant, whilst they were on the same ship five years ago, the money to be repayable on demand. It appeared that some friction arose between the parties, and defendant refused to pay the money on demand.

In a letter he wrote to a friend defendant admitted having the money, but said Charag Deen had used threats of force, and accordingly he would only pay when that force was put into action.

Plaintiff bore out his solicitor's statement.

Other evidence was given, and Mr. Arculli contended that defendant was not liable to repay because he had not got the money which, according to Mr. Arculli, was in the possession of one Hasham Khan.

After hearing the evidence, His Honour gave judgment for defendant.

THE "MUI TSAI" SYSTEM.

STORY OF A GIRL'S STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM.

Behind the very matter-of-fact outline of a case at the Magistracy, yesterday, by Inspector Blackman, one was given just a little illustration of how the *mui tai* have to fight for their freedom, even though this system of bondage has been proclaimed to be illegal in the Colony.

The girl who was taller than the average Chinese woman, was stated to be 19 years of age. As she stood at the dock rail she hung her head, but from what could be seen of her face she might be described as attractive, and her general appearance was clean and tidy. As she stood there while her story was being told, she engaged the sympathy of spectators in Court.

Inspector Blackman said the *mui tai* was charged with theft of a quantity of clothing from her mistress, the complainant. The girl had been a *mui tai* all her life and on Friday last she absconded with the clothing. Some friends informed the complainant that the girl was seen in the Wanchai district. The Police found her at No. 2, McGregor Street. The *mui tai* admitted stealing the clothing, but her plea was that she had been with the complainant all her life. "She is 19 years of age," added the Inspector, "and says she wants to fight for herself, but the complainant will not let her go unless she gives her \$300. The *mui tai* has no means of getting that sum unless she signs a bond."

The Magistrate: Have the parties been to see the Secretary for Chinese Affairs?

Inspector Blackman: No. The Magistrate: Take them there first and see what you can arrange.

The girl was remanded in police custody until Friday next.

Mr. W. M. L. Shenton, as representing the owners, said he seemed to him that the whole responsibility, as a result of the Piracy Regulations, was thrown not on to the owners, but on to the master of the ship. It was up to the owners to assist the master when called upon, and there they had exceeded the regulations. They had seen to it that there were more arms, more ammunition more guards, and more grills aboard than was called for. But the Regulations said that the master shall have full control, and shall not suffer himself to be dictated to in any way by the owners or any other persons. It took the power of direction out of the owners' hands and put it on to the captain. He thought it very hard to put such a grave charge on to one man, but there was no help for it. Then again masters had other risks of the sea to worry over which were likely to be much more frequent than piracy. Fire was one, and he suggested, therefore, that the captain and officers were quite right to keep the grills open, in case of fire or shipwreck.

Mr. F. P. Vaux, representing the Imperial Merchant Services' Guild, remarked that a good deal had been said about a plan of action to be prepared in case of piracy. He thought they would agree that the captain behaved in a sensible manner, and had done all he possibly could. As for the regulations, they were observed as far as possible in the spirit, but to observe them to the letter was impossible.

That completed the proceedings.

ARMED ROBBERIES.

ANOTHER HOLD-UP IN BOWEN ROAD.

A Chinese widow living at No. 224, Queen's Road Central, has reported to the Police that at 1.30 p.m. on Tuesday, whilst she was walking in Bowen Road accompanied by a man and another woman, they were accosted by four armed men. One of the robbers produced a knife and threatened to stab her through the right breast if she cried out. They stole from her a pair of gold earrings with jade stone drops, a finger ring and a leather purse containing \$11. They stole from the man a gold wrist watch, and from the other woman \$8 in money. The total value of the money and jewellery stolen is estimated at \$84.

SAFES BIFLED IN A FACTORY.

The manager of a soy factory, at No. 159, Des Vaux Road West, has reported that at 6.45 o'clock on Tuesday morning whilst he was asleep in the cook loft he was awakened by people talking. The cook had just left the premises to buy food and had left the door open. Investigating further he found four men in the shop below. Before he could raise the alarm he was bound and gagged and the keys of the safe taken from him. The robbers opened the safe and extracted \$100 in small change. They burst open another safe and stole 400 copper cents. Later, the manager released himself and on going to other parts of the shop, found that the accountant and six foks had been bound and gagged and tied together. One of the foks has stated that a gold watch was stolen from him.

DAYLIGHT ROBBERY AT PRINCE'S BUILDING.

How a shop coolie was robbed of four rolls of cloth in Prince's Building, on Tuesday afternoon, is told in yesterday's Police report. The shop coolie is employed at the Fung Cheung Ching Firm at No. 14, Des Vaux Road Central. On Tuesday afternoon he was sent out with a supposed customer with four rolls of cloth to the second floor of Prince's Building. There the supposed customer was joined by another man. These two men asked the coolie to hand over the rolls to them, which they would take to the manager's office for inspection. He was to wait there until they returned. He complied with their request, but, after waiting for fifteen minutes for their return he became suspicious and went in search of the men. Needless to say they could not be found. They had vanished with the cloth and the police are now engaged in trying to locate them.

WIDOW OF A CHINESE DETECTIVE ROBBED.

The widow of Sin Chuen (the Chinese detective who was killed a few months ago in trying to arrest armed robbers), has reported that during her absence in the country, her house was entered sometime between the 29th November and 12th December and that clothing and jewellery had been stolen to the value of \$78. The widow has suggested to the police that the goods were removed from the house by her brother-in-law.

MORE ARMS.

A CHINESE COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

Lam Wing, unemployed, was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Lindell, with unlawfully having in his possession a revolver and three rounds of ammunition at Yau-mai.

A Chinese detective gave evidence of the arrest of the defendant in Soy Street at 7.30 a.m. on the 10th inst. The defendant was in the company of two other men. These two men allowed themselves to be searched but nothing was found in their possession. The defendant objected to being searched and placed his hands underneath his jacket. The detective threw his arms round the man's chest and pinned his arms to his side. He could see that the man was holding the butt of a revolver. Assistance was called and a Chinese policeman came on the scene and together they succeeded in wresting the revolver from the man.

After corroborative evidence had been taken the Magistrate committed the accused to the Criminal Sessions for trial.

THE BAKERS' STRIKE.

NO CHANGE.

We understand that there was no change in the position as regards the strike of local bakers yesterday. On Tuesday night efforts were made to get in touch with the strikers. Guild officers denied responsibility for the strike, though the strikers say otherwise. Many of the latter have left for Canton.

The Chetalo and Palermo Co. will give a matinee on Saturday at 2 p.m., at the Theatre Royal, to which children will be admitted half-price.—Adv.

DISTURBANCE ON THE STAR FERRY.

AMUSING PASSAGES AT THE MAGISTRACY.

There were some amusing passages at the Magistracy, yesterday morning, when a woman named Sybil Joseph, of Kowloon, was brought before Mr. Lindell, and charged with ill-treating a chow puppy belonging to her and also with using indecent language on the Star Ferry.

The case opened with Mr. W. B. Hind, for the defendant, stating that the defendant did use some bad language but that it was used under provocation.

The defendant here interrupted her solicitor and announced to the Court that she pleaded not guilty.

The Magistrate told her to keep quiet. There was no necessity for her to interrupt, as she had a solicitor.

Mr. Hind: Your Worship, I wish to withdraw from this case. I have just been told that I am "talking silly."

Mr. Hind then withdrew and the woman for the rest of the case was undefended.

Evidence for the prosecution was then given by a European lady, to the effect that on Tuesday morning she boarded the Star Ferry at Kowloon and went inside the cabin where no smoking is permitted. The defendant was sitting inside the cabin with her chow puppy, which was on a lead. Suddenly she pulled the dog back very roughly and started smacking it on the head. Witness said to her lady friend, who accompanied her "What a shame to treat a dog like that."

She said this loud enough for the defendant to hear. The defendant became abusive, using insulting language. The more witness spoke to the woman the more she ill-treated the dog. The defendant said it was her dog and she could do just as she pleased with it; it had nothing to do with them. She slapped it a few more times and when they reached Hongkong the defendant told witness to "push off."

Witness then mentioned one or two of the remarks which the defendant had used on the boat, one of which was "if she (witness) was as pretty as the queen of England she had no right to talk to her about her dog."

When asked if she had any questions to put to the witness, the defendant pulled off one of her shoes, held it aloft, and said that her dog had bitten it and she gave it a few blows. The witness, who said, was abusive to her.

In reply to the Magistrate, witness said the defendant banged the dog's head against the seat.

The defendant (in a state of excitement): Oh my! Oh my!

The Magistrate (sternly): You be quiet. You are not to speak unless I speak to you.

Defendant appeared to become slightly hysterical, and shaking her head and hands declared to the Court that the allegations of cruelty were not true. She had never beaten a dumb creature in her life.

Another European lady corroborated the statement made by the last witness, and told the Court that a Police Sergeant, who was travelling on the Ferry, was called to the scene.

Here the defendant interrupted with the remark that the policeman told a soldier near by that she (the defendant) had been in a mad-house. She named a number of Justices of the Peace who had seen her and who would say that she was sane. She, herself, could prove that she was sane.

The next witness was to be Lieut. Fox, another passenger on the Ferry. He had not, however, appeared in Court, and Inspector Cashman informed his Worship that the officer would be there by 11.30. This caused the defendant to remark that the witness would have to hurry up for she could not wait in Court all that time.

Lance-Sergeant Hillier told his Worship that, when he asked the defendant to go with him to the Central Police Station, she refused. He had practically to force her into a chair.

The defendant then said that she would not have said a word if the ladies had not spoken to her. "It's a shame," she added, "I cannot help being unfortunate. I am going to be married in two or three months' time, and who will want to marry a woman who has appeared in the Police Court? I cannot understand why people take me up and make a fool of me."

The Magistrate said that it was quite clear that the complainant's story was the truth, and added "You are unbalanced and half-witted." His Worship understood that she had been in and out of an asylum but if she wished to be allowed to go about the streets she would have to learn to behave herself.

A fine of \$3 was imposed on each charged and the defendant was bound over in the sum of \$100 to keep the peace for twelve months.

THE "HOI SANG" WRECK.

SUNK IN SAILAM CHANNEL.

The *Ho Sang*, which was reported a few days ago as being in a sinking condition in the Sailam Channel is now a sunken wreck. The vessel lies half a mile above the junction of Kerr Channel and Sailam Channel, on the south side of the fairway in about nine feet of water. Her upper structure and dock houses are visible at all stages of the tide, but upward bound vessels should keep the wreck on the port hand. Salvage operations are in progress.

LANE CRAWFORD'S Christmas Cheer

Lane Crawford's have perfected their arrangements for Christmas. Customers will find the widest selection of the choicest Christmas Fare, maintaining and increasing the nation-wide reputation of Lane Crawford's Quality at prices which are the strongest evidence possible that the cost of living is falling. Lane Crawford's have again set the new lower-price standard for foodstuffs.

Hams, English York Cut, whole	per lb.	1.30
" " " " " " " "	"	1.40
Devonshire Bacon	"	1.30
Prize Stilton Cheese	"	2.00
English Cheddar Cheese	"	1.20
Russian Caviare, Fresh	per jar	4.00
Pate de Foie Gras "Hummels"	per tin	3.50, 4.50
Hors d'Œuvres 6 tins in pkt.	per pkt.	3.50
Plum Puddings, Crosse & Blackwells	1.15, 2.00, 3.25 & 3.75	
Mince meat	1 lb. tins 1.00, 2 lb. tins 1.75	
Huntley & Palmer's Xmas Cakes	1 lb. 2.30, 2 lb. 4.50 & 6.00	
Fry's Chocolates, Queen Mary and Chocolate de Luxe	...2.30	
Fancy Boxes Chocolates	...from \$1.50 to \$16	
Almonds, Muscatels, Figs, Dates, Turkish Delight, Marzipan Confectionery, etc		

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

CAFÉ WISEMAN'S BREAD.

Owing to the Strike of bread delivery coolies, we regret that we are unable to deliver bread to our customers as usual.

Bread is on sale at all our Agents and at Café Wiseman, and we trust that our patrons will extend to us their support by sending their coolies for whatever bread supply they may need.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

XMAS GIFTS FOR ALL

ANDERSON'S.

GRAFONOLAS, BUBBLE BOOKS, NURSERY, RHYME BOOKS, JAZZ WHISTLES, HUMANO PHONES, CHELLAPHONES ACCORDEONS, ETC.

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TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS

HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SWEATERS, SCARVES AND GLOVES FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

OVERCOATS

CAMELHAIR, FLEECE AND SCOTCH HOMESPUNS.

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DRESSING GOWNS, TRAVELLING BUGS, WAISTCOATS, etc.

UNDERWEAR

PURE WOOL "TRITTA" "VIVELLA" AND SCOTCH MAKES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE HONGKONG ART CLUB will be "At Home" to Members and Friends on **TUESDAY, 15th Inst.**, from 3.30 to 7.00 p.m., at the **HELENA MAY INSTITUTE**. Anyone interested in Art is cordially invited to attend. Hongkong, 15th December, 1922. [1915]

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

THE CAPTAIN AND OWNERS OF THE S.S. "MASSA" disclaim all responsibility for any debts contracted by the crew of that vessel while in Hongkong. [1915]

IN THE MATTER OF "NORMAN, CLARKE, DUNLOP & CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Creditors of the above named Company which is being voluntarily wound up are required on or before the 28th day of FEBRUARY, 1923, being the day for that purpose fixed by the Underwritten, to send their names and addresses and the names and addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to the Underwritten, **GEORGE WILLIAM WATSON** of 120, Bishopsgate, London, England, the Liquidator of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the Underwritten, to prove their claims or debts at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved. Dated this 8th day of November, 1922. G. W. WATSON, Liquidator. [1914]

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

2ND TOURNAMENT OF THE SEASON.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23RD, AT 9.15 P.M. at the **THEATRE ROYAL.**

MAIN EVENT

15 ROUNDS CONTEST FOR THE MIDDLEWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY AND THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" BELT.

A. B. DUNCAN, C. P. O. CALLAGHAN, H.M.S. *Magolia*, H.M.S. *Titanic*.

Two Lightweight Contests, One Featherweight Contest, One Welterweight Contest, One Middleweight Contest and One Bantamweight Contest, all of Six Rounds each.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIES:

Members—20th December. General Public—from December 21st.

USUAL PRICES.

NEXT TOURNAMENT—Saturday, January 13th at the **THEATRE ROYAL.**

A Band will play between the Events. [1915]

THEATRE ROYAL

A.D.C.

CHRISTMAS PRODUCTION OF SHAKESPEARE'S

"THE TEMPEST."

TUESDAY, Dec. 26th (Boxing Day), 9.15 P.M.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27th (Matinee), 5.15 P.M.

THURSDAY, Dec. 28th, 9.15 P.M.

FRIDAY, Dec. 29th, 9.15 P.M.

MONDAY, Jan. 1st (New Year's Day), 9.15 P.M.

TUESDAY, Jan. 2nd, 9.15 P.M.

Booking now at MOUTRIES. Prices as Usual. [1833]

THE CHINA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE

82, GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

Chairman of Board of Directors

MR. WONG SHU HAM

Chief Manager—MR. L. S. HOLM

Asst. Manager—MR. K. T. WONG

Hongkong Manager—MR. T. P. ALLEN

Foreign exchange and General Banking business transacted.

Current, Savings and Fixed Deposits bear interest at rates of 3 per cent, 4 per cent, and 5 per cent, per annum, respectively.

L. S. HOLM.

Hongkong, October and 1920.

THE CORONET.

HAROLD LLOYD

GRANDMA'S BOY.

KOWLOON THEATRE.

8 P.M.

A DOLLAR DANCE.

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER CO. (1918), LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the offices of Messrs. BARNES, FOXES & CO., the General Managers of the said Company, St. George's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of DECEMBER, 1922, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, when the following resolutions will be proposed as ordinary resolutions, viz:—

1. That the authorised Capital of the Company (which is now \$1,000,000) consisting of 200,000 shares of the nominal value of \$5 each (the whole of which has been issued) be increased to \$2,000,000 by the creation of 200,000 additional shares of the nominal value of \$5 each (subject as hereinafter mentioned) for dividend and in all other respects pari passu with the shares constituting the Company's present issued Capital.

2. That the said 200,000 new shares be offered in the first instance (in the proportion of one new share for every old share held by them respectively) to the Members of the Company who on the 14th day of December, 1922, are registered in the Company's Share Register as the holders of the said 200,000 old shares at par and so that on acceptance of the offer the amount due in respect of each of such 200,000 shares shall be payable in two instalments, viz:—the sum of \$2.50 part thereof on the 2nd day of January, 1923, and the sum of \$2.50 the balance thereof on the 1st day of March, 1923.

And further that the said 200,000 new shares shall *vis-a-vis* the said 200,000 old shares only rank for dividend as from the 2nd day of January, 1923, in respect of the amount payable thereon on that date and as from the 1st day of March, 1923, in respect of the full nominal value thereof.

And that such offer be made by notice specifying the number of shares to which the member is entitled and limiting a time within which the offer if not accepted by the member on behalf of himself or his nominee will be deemed to be declined and the time for such acceptance to such date or dates as they may think fit in the case of shareholders whose names are not in Hongkong. And place of address for the said 200,000 new shares which shall not be taken up by the Company's shareholders in manner aforesaid be disposed of in such manner at such time or times and upon such terms as the Company's General Managers shall in their absolute discretion think fit.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Friday, the 8th day of December, 1922, to Thursday, the 14th day of December, 1922 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered. Dated the 30th day of November, 1922. SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers. [1849]

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB, will be held in the Board Room of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 18th day of DECEMBER, 1922, at 5.15 P.M.

To Receive from the Committee a Report, Balance Sheet and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th September, 1922.

To Consider, and if thought expedient, pass a Resolution continuing the additional subscription of \$2.00 per month until the 31st December, 1924.

To Elect Officers, Members of the Committee, and an Auditor for the ensuing year.

To Decide on any Resolution which may be submitted to the Secretaries and Treasurers four days prior to the Meeting.

Any Other Business. By Order of the Committee, PERCY SMITH, SEPH & FLEMING, Secretaries & Treasurers. Hongkong, 7th December, 1922.

Nominations for Members of the General Committee should reach the Secretaries and Treasurers not later than 5 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 14th DECEMBER, 1922. [1898]

PARTICULARS

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate No. 13, WING HING STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

To be Sold by Order of the Mortgagee

By PUBLIC AUCTION, IN ONE LOT

On SATURDAY,

The 30TH DAY OF DEC, 1922, at 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Messrs. LAMMEET BROTHERS, AT THEIR OFFICE, 10, QUEEN STREET.

THE Property consists of First ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 2186 together with the messuages erections or buildings thereon now known as No. 13, Wing Hing Street, and a strip of land at the rear of the said Section A of Inland Lot No. 2186 being a scavenging lane. All of which premises are held for the residue of the term of 75 years from the 15th day of May, 1916, created by the Crown Lease thereof together with the valuable machinery now situate in or upon the said premises and at No. 1 Gordon Street. Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors, 8, Des Voeux Road, Central, and Messrs. LAMMEET BROTHERS, Auctioneers. [1897]

WANTED.

BRADFORD Piece Goods Merchant desires working arrangement with 1st Class Firm. Will provide own Salesman, pay wages, native Broker and all Cabling expenses. Apply Box 1890. [1890] c/o The Hongkong Daily Press.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "ANDRE LEBON."

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE, etc., also Cargo from "COMMANDANT MAGAS" from COGNAC, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwritten. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 18th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 22nd inst., or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined on Monday, the 18th inst., at 10 A.M., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. R. RODENFUSER, Acting Agent. Hongkong, 12th December, 1922. [1912]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HUMBURG AND ANTWERP.

THE S.S. "SIERRA MORENA" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees risk and expense.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before noon to-day.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 15th inst., at 10 A.M., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

All claims must be presented within 15 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th inst., will be subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by CARL BODIKER & CO., Aktiobolag. Agents. Hongkong, 11th December, 1922. [1904]

BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENDORAN."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwritten on or before the 22nd inst., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 15th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents. Hongkong, 8th December, 1922. [1897]

XMAS comes but Once a Year, and

is everyone's delight. To send a Few

NICE CIGARS to Friends at Home.

Place Your Orders with

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

and they do the rest.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

COME EARLY. [1458]

FIT-U PINCE-NEZ

Is the latest of the finger operated eye-glass mounting and has been designed to avoid all the objectionable features of this type of mounting. The long coil springs of the Fit-U prevent spring breakage, and can be instantly adjusted to give more or less pressure on the nose.

The nose clips are of special shape to prevent slipping. Fit-U Pince-nez of any metal are obtainable from The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, the most competent optical manufacturing establishment in the Colony—located in 55, Queen's Road Central.—Advt.

INTIMATION

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

OFFER THEIR PATRONS

A Very Fine Selection of the Latest Examples of

DUNHILL'S PIPES. CIGAR HOLDERS. "CIGARETTE HOLDERS."

DUNHILL'S SMOKERS' COMPANIONS.

B.B.B. BRIAR PIPES, and COMPANIONS.

ULTIMA THULE PIPES, and COMPANIONS.

Gold Mounted BRIAR & AMBER PIPES.

CIGAR & CIGARETTE CASES in Great Variety.

TORTOISE-SHELL & AMBER CIGARETTE TUBES.

Gold Mounted CIGARETTE TUBES.

TOBACCO POUCHES, &c. &c.

GILLETTE and AUTO-STROP RAZORS of Latest Designs.

SHAVING SETS, MIRRORS, HAIR BRUSHES, THERMOS FLASKS, &c. &c.

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

BIRTHS.

BRINER.—At Shanghai, on December 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. U. BRINER, 77, Scott Road, a son.

CRUM.—At Shanghai, on December 7th, to Capt. and Mrs. G. W. CRUM, a son.

JAMESON.—At Tientsin, on December 5th, the wife of P. S. JAMESON, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HARRISON—PHILLIPS.—At Shanghai, on December 7th, ALEXANDER HARRISON to GREYS MAY PHILLIPS.

TONGKIN—ANKODINSOFF.—At Shanghai, on December 6th, MATTHEW MONAIE TONGKIN and ANNA GEORGIEVNA ANKODINSOFF.

Hongkong Office: 10A, DES VOEUX RD., C. LONDON Office: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 14TH, 1922.

CHINA'S BRIGANDAGE PROBLEM.

There appears to be no truth in the rumour that the Canton authorities have succeeded in arresting some of the fifty or sixty pirates who looted the steamer *Su An* three weeks ago and landed with their loot in territory under the jurisdiction of the Government at Canton. Carrying such a large quantity of looted property as they did—including much that could easily be traced—it is difficult to understand the "failure" of any military or police force to round up the gang—or some or them—if there had been a determined and prompt effort to do so. There is only too much reason to suppose that in certain districts of the province of Kwangtung—as in other parts of China—the brigand forces are more powerful than what are described in the better governed countries of the world as "the forces of law and order," and moreover, that in these times of political unrest in China, it is not improbable that the vigour of the operations against the brigands has been considerably weakened by political considerations. In the interminable strife in the province during the past few years political factions were often found bidding

for the support and co-operation of brigand gangs, and Kwangtung is still far from being in a "settled" condition. While brigands are feared or respected to this extent in China, it is manifestly hopeless to expect law and order to be established. It was because, when the change of Government occurred in Canton a few months ago, the suppression of piracy and brigandage was declared to be a leading feature of the Government's policy, that we were encouraged to expect a resolute effort to secure the arrest and punishment of the desperadoes responsible for the outrage on the *Su An*. We are disappointed that this test of the policy has so far failed.

The problem in China is a wide one to which the Diplomatic Body has recently called the attention of the Central Government in strong terms. It is with some satisfaction we note that in the province of Honan, under the stimulus of the strong protests against the prevalence of brigandage made by the Diplomatic Body at Peking, a vigorous campaign is now being conducted by General Wei Pao Fu against the brigand gangs which infest that province. As we mentioned a few days ago, a number of foreign subjects have been kidnapped in that province and held in captivity by brigand gangs for many weeks. Thanks to the stimulus given by the Diplomatic Body, at least two of the captives have been released within the past week, and no doubt the Diplomatic Body will bring pressure to bear until all the foreigners in captivity are returned in safety to their homes.

It is a constant source of wonder to the foreigner in China that the Chinese communities exhibit the lethargy they do in the presence of such widespread lawlessness. In Honan province alone it is calculated that the number of Chinese who have been kidnapped and held in captivity by brigands runs into four figures. But we hear of no public meetings being called by Chinese to express their consternation at the unchecked and growing lawlessness which prevails, and to insist on the necessary measures to suppress it. Not until the Chinese people realise their power of control over the Government and combine to exert it can we look for much improvement in China. We notice that the Foreign Residents' Committee in Hankow has been trying to stimulate some action by the Chinese community by an open letter to the Chinese Press. In a striking paragraph the Committee says: "Practically a whole province is being devastated, city after city is being looted and burned, thousands and thousands of Chinese homes are being ruined, millions of dollars' worth of Chinese property is being destroyed, and tens of thousands of Chinese lives are being sacrificed, because of the inefficiency of the military, the dilatoriness of the Central Government, and the general corruption in high places." And the letter goes on to say: "Public opinion must be aroused. No orderly Republic can be established while such things are rampant. This the people should know. And they should also be made to understand that it is in their power to change these things, if they will only rise as one man and demand the abolition of selfish militarism, the suppression of brigandage, and the establishment of constitutional government. If the people really demanded these things, surely they should get them. But the Press must educate the people. The Press must create public opinion. Let the Press demand the adequate punishment of the many selfish traitors who as officials and under the guise of protectors of the people are responsible for the present chaotic condition of the country."

We can allow that conditions are worse in Honan than in any other province in China at the present time, but there are few provinces which do not suffer heavily from brigandage, and the advice which the Foreign Residents' Association at Hankow has tendered to the Chinese Press of that city may well be pondered over by the Chinese Press and public in every other part of China. We commend it to the notice of the Chinese newspapers of South China.

The Hongkong Boxing Association announces that the second tournament of the season will take place on Saturday, December 23rd, at the Theatre Royal. Some particulars of the events appear in an announcement among to-day's advertisements.

Mr. Charles Denby, former consul-general at Shanghai, now an automobile manufacturer in Washington, D.C., arrived in Shanghai last week. Mr. Denby is a brother of Mr. Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, and son of the Hon. Charles Denby, a former American Minister to China.

Mr. Harry Orr's second piano recital, which was announced for December 1922, is postponed to Tuesday, January 9th, at 3.30 p.m. in the Cathedral Hall.—Advt.

Professor Einstein's visit to Japan may result in unexpected but none the less interesting consequences. Professor Ichiro Sasaki has evolved a theory of Absolute Negativity and he claims that his theory supports his contentions, so he has asked Professor Einstein to meet and debate the question with him.

The boycott of Japanese goods in Chefoo, which has been strictly adhered to up to the present, was to have been relaxed on December 22nd in view of the approaching return of Tsingtao to Chinese sovereignty. This would probably have meant an enormous revival of Japanese business here, says Reuter's correspondent at Chefoo, and Japanese currency would again have been in circulation. The kidnapping by bandits of Chinese officials at Tsingtao and the fear that this will delay the retrocession, caused the Chinese merchants to reconsider their plans and the boycott was continued.

That the average life of a Japanese is as low as 30 years while that of the European is nearly 50 is a startling fact, according to a publication just issued by the Japanese Department of Home Affairs, the fore most professors of Japan. This pamphlet has been compiled by order of the Government for the purpose of improving sanitary conditions and the foremost professors of Japan. The work, which bears the title "Primary Lessons in Hygienics" contains a lot of statistics and much useful information. Needless to say, there is no mention of birth control in the compilation.

A Chinese Member of Parliament has set down a resolution demanding the cancellation of the allowances granted to the Imperial Household of the former Ching dynasty, according to the *Y.C. Daily Mail*. He states that it has become a farce when dragon flags, imperial edicts, and the title "Emperor" are again used in the marriage of the former Boy Emperor, and imperial invitations are extended to the Diplomatic Corps. It is feared that calamities will be brought to the Republic by this innocent Boy Emperor, who is in the hands of others. In order to show the generosity of the Republic the member suggests that the Emperor be not punished in accordance with his offence for having started a monarchical movement, but that the extra allowances should be cancelled.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LATE MAIL.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—We shall be obliged if you will kindly publish the following facts obtained from the Commander of the B.I. as *Japan* regarding the arrival of the incoming English mail.

The *S.S. Japan* was delayed from 9 a.m. till noon on the 3rd instant in Singapore awaiting the arrival of the mail, and when it arrived it was placed on board that steamer, which was the only available ship for the carriage of mails to this port on that date.

The vessel encountered high cross seas and strong adverse gales, and, in the opinion of Captain Munro, who has been on this run for many years, no other ship of a speed of 13 knots under the same conditions could have brought the mails to this port on an earlier date.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

(Agents, B.I.S.N. Co., Ltd.).

13th December, 1922.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.'S

NEW STEAMER.

TAIKOO DOCK'S SEVENTEENTH SHIP FOR THE COMPANY.

At the launching of the China Navigation Co.'s new steamer *Nanning*, built by the Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co., Ltd., Mr. G. T. Edging made a speech in which he said:—We have just seen the *Nanning* gracefully take the water under the kind sponsorship of Mrs. Kent, and I am sure you will all join with her in best wishes for a safe and prosperous career for this new ship of the China Navigation Co. On behalf of the Taikoo interests, I am grateful to Mrs. Kent for her kind offices on one of these pleasant occasions. The launchings of ships, when they come off so satisfactorily as this one, are always pleasant occasions and so far as the Taikoo Dockyard is concerned we shall be glad to welcome you here as often as we can, for we cannot have too many of these pretty events. I hope Mrs. Kent will accept this souvenir of the day. I think this is about the seventeenth coast or river steamer this dockyard has launched for the China Navigation Co., and I hope it may not be long before we are able to invite our friends to the twentieth launching for the China Navigation Co. This steady output of ships affords ample evidence of the efficiency of the workmen in the Hongkong shipyards, and, given the continuance of reasonable labour conditions, there is every reason to expect the expansion of the shipbuilding industry in this port. I would add a word of appreciation of the managing staff of the Dockyard, and their assistants, who turn out this successful work. Ladies and gentlemen, will you please join me in drinking a long and prosperous career to the good ship *Nanning* with continued prosperity to her owners, the China Navigation Co.

CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ALLIED PREMIERS' DISCUSSIONS.

ADJOURNMENT COMMUNIQUE SILENT ON THE RUHR QUESTION.

LONDON, December 12th.

It is noteworthy that the communiqué as regards the adjournment of the conference of Allied Premiers does not refer to the question of the Ruhr, which correspondents concurred in declaring was the main cause of the differences.

The communiqué, after mentioning that the discussions related to the reparations problem and the cognate question of inter-Allied European debts, and that the German note was found unsatisfactory, says: "It has not been possible in the time available for the Allied Prime Ministers to arrive at definite conclusions on the momentous issues involved. In the circumstances it has been decided to continue the conversations of the Premiers in Paris on January 2nd so as to allow for a plenary conference assembling immediately afterwards in order to arrive before January 15th at definite decisions on the whole of the questions discussed at London."

THE CRISIS SHELVED.

The comments in the London papers to-day emphasize as the main feature of the conference the fact that the crisis has been shelved, and the Entente still holds, despite incompatible views. The *Daily Chronicle* and *Westminster Gazette* are of opinion that the breakdown will continue unless the French recede from their militarist standpoint.

ALLIED PREMIERS DEPART.

LONDON, December 12th.

The Allied Premiers departed this morning. M. Poincaré said he confidently hoped the coming meeting in Paris would lead to an agreement. Signor Mussolini had a very enthusiastic farewell send-off at Victoria station, from a large body of London Fascists in black shirts.

GERMANY'S ATTEMPTED DIVERSION.

LONDON, December 12th.

A statement from a French source says the result of the Premiers' conference is that the British Government will semi-officially enquire from Washington before January 2nd regarding the "United States" attitude towards the question of inter-Allied debts to the United States, independent of the British debt, therefore great progress has been realised towards a general settlement of war debts. Germany's proposal, which was rejected, was an eleventh-hour attempt to create a diversion on this subject.

The statement concludes that M. Poincaré may be unable at the next meeting to obtain British consent to an immediate occupation of the Ruhr, but is of opinion that any slight differences resulting from such an eventuality will not seriously affect Anglo-French relations.

EUROPEAN ALLIED DEBTS.

LONDON, December 12th.

In the House of Commons, questioned with regard to the Premiers' Conference, Mr. Bonar Law said that in view of the resumption of the conversations in Paris, it was impossible to refer to the discussions, but as it might be regarded to a certain extent as a departure from previous British policy, he thought it would be better to give the words he used at the conference with regard to the question of European Allied debts, namely it would not be right to effect such a settlement that Britain alone of the Allies would virtually pay the indemnity, but it was fair to consider the whole amount obtainable from Germany and say: "As you are not getting all you expected from Germany we must reduce our claims." Therefore if they saw some chance of a complete settlement with a prospect of finality, the Government would be willing to run a certain risk of finally not receiving as much from the Allies and Germany as Britain might have to pay America, but it would be foolish to make such a concession if the whole question were to be re-opened.

LATEST CABLES.

THE LAUSANNE CONFERENCE.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN COMPLAINT.

LAUSANNE, December 12th.

The Russian delegation has addressed a Note to the Presidents' Conference, protesting against the procedure of the Allies regarding the Straits' discussion.

Complaints are made that the Allied scheme has undergone modifications without the previous knowledge of the Russians, notably regarding the demilitarisation of certain zones.

RUSSIA'S "IMMOVABLE DECISION."

The Note emphasises the immovable decision of Russia not to renounce her right to participate in the solution of this important international question, which directly affects her vital interests.

EARLIER CABLES.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF MINORITIES.

LAUSANNE, December 12th.

At to-day's sitting, the Conference dealt with minorities. Lord Curzon recommended measures to guarantee protection of Christians in Turkey and of Moslems in West Thrace. He suggested that the Turkish and Greek Governments should proclaim a comprehensive amnesty in regard to all offences arising from the events of the past nine years and advised the establishment of a permanent body at Constantinople, preferably the League of Nations, for the purpose of supervising the guarantees.

Mr. Child declared that America asked for no return for her charitable work except an assurance that the Conference would find means to wipe away the causes of suffering and waste of human life.

GREEK INHABITANTS TO REMAIN AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

LAUSANNE, December 12th.

The Turks have agreed that the Greek inhabitants shall remain at Constantinople, subject to certain conditions respecting the Patriarchate there.

INTER-VARSITY RUGBY MATCH.

EASY WIN FOR CAMBRIDGE.

LONDON, December 12th.

At Twickenham, in the Rugby match, Cambridge beat Oxford by 21 points to 8. The weather was dull, but the ground was in good condition. H.M. the King and the Duke of York were given an ovation when they arrived. The King shook.

After a quarter of an hour's play Hamilton Wickes scored a try for Cambridge, Cohen converting. A fine movement by the Cambridge three-quarters resulted in Hamilton Wickes scoring another try, Cohen again converting. Oxford quickly retaliated, Kittermaster securing a try, but Bettington failed to convert. The score at the interval was 10 points to 3.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO.

CURRENT YEAR'S STATISTICS.

LONDON, December 12th.

The Anglo-Persian Oil Company's production for the current year is estimated at 2,900,000 tons. The refinery capacity is at present 3,100,000 and is expected to reach 4,500,000 by the end of the next year.

Sir Charles Greenway at the annual general meeting said owing to increased consumption, the tendency of prices of petroleum and its products during the next few years would be upwards.

THE CONTROL OF ANTHRAX.

CERTAIN EXEMPTIONS SUGGESTED.

LONDON, December 12th.

The International Advisory Committee on Anthrax has adopted the report of a sub-committee, recommending exemption from compulsory disinfection of wool and hides of animals of countries where the raw material has not caused cases of anthrax in an importing country during five years, unless anthrax spores are bacteriologically discovered in the raw material, also of countries where no anthrax exists among the animals or which have applied strict measures for stamping out any outbreak at its source.

STERLING EXCHANGE.

A CONTINUED RISE.

LONDON, December 12th.

Sterling on New York is now 4.62. The continued rise occasions surprise. The movement is probably partly connected with special operations.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST U.S. ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

ARISING OUT OF RECENT COAL STRIKE.

WASHINGTON, December 12th.

Impeachment proceedings, involving many charges, arising out of the coal strike, and instituted by a member of the House of Representatives against the Attorney-General, Mr. Daugherty, have opened before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives.

The Committee has extracted three charges for immediate consideration:—Firstly, alleged appointment of untrustworthy subordinates; secondly, failure or refusal to enforce railroad safety rules; and, thirdly, perversion of legal processes.

IRISH FREE STATE.

PEACE AND PROSPERITY.

LONDON, December 12th.

The Governor-General of the Irish Free State made his first public appearance at the first joint meeting of the Southern Irish Houses of Parliament. He read the King's message, which earnestly hoped that by faithful observance of the Treaty on all sides, peace and prosperity would be secured for Ireland.

The Governor-General appropriately replied, after which he delivered an address, in the course of which he fore-shadowed steps to end the terror and destruction waged by a minority.

BRITISH TRADE IMPROVES.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, December 12th.

The improvement in British trade is shown by the Board of Trade returns for November, giving the imports at £25,000,000 and the exports at £26,490,000, increases of £10,585,000, and £6,091,000, respectively, compared with October.

The November cotton imports and exports decreased by £1,772,000 and £903,000, respectively.

RUSSIAN DISARMAMENT.

CONFERENCE BREAKS DOWN.

HELSINGFORS, December 12th.

The Moscow Disarmament Conference has broken down owing to Russia's refusal to sign a non-aggression treaty before agreement is reached concerning the reduction of armaments, which the Border States wished to refer to a special commission after the signature of the non-aggression treaty.

HOLLAND'S FLOATING DEBT.

PROPOSED CONSOLIDATION LOAN.

LONDON, December 12th.

The Times correspondent at the Hague says the Minister of Finance is preparing a new large loan to consolidate Holland's floating debt of over four hundred million florins and has consequently proposed that the Dutch Indies Loan must be postponed.

AUSTRALIAN COASTAL PROPERTY.

SOLD TO JAPANESE SYNDICATE.

SYDNEY, December 12th.

According to the *Evening News*, a Japanese syndicate during the past year has purchased 85 acres of the New South Wales coast line, including 65 acres in Jervis Bay.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDO-CHINA.

SERIOUSLY ILL AT COLOMBO.

COLOMBO, December 12th.

The Governor-General of Indo-China, M. Long, who had to land here when on his way to Saigon, owing to illness, has been operated on. His condition is critical.

COMMISSIONER FOR AUSTRIA.

ROTERDAM, December 12th.

The Burgomaster, Herr Zimmermann, has been appointed Commissioner-General for Austria.

OBITUARY.

MR. A. H. KINGTON.

DELHI, December 12th.

Mr. A. H. Kington, former general manager for the East, has been killed in a railway accident.

MR. JOHN WANAMAKER.

NEW YORK, December 12th.

The death has occurred of Mr. John Wanamaker, founder of the celebrated stores. He was Postmaster-General from 1889-93.

LONDON IN PEACE TIME.

A letter from a lady with long experience of domestic conditions and public affairs says: "England is not at all a less well off by reason of the war—great difficulties still with regard to housing and rents very high. Prices of food have fallen but not as much as one thought they should considering the fall in wages, freightage and in some materials. We still suffer from overcrowded omnibuses, it is a frightful struggle to get in and then we have to stand up; the streets are lined with beggars and there is a very great deal of genuine distress yet in spite of all this unemployment is not easy to obtain servants and those who do get know very little which naturally does not add to the ease of housekeeping."

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHINESE STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

REPORT BY SIR J. JORDAN'S COMMITTEE.

LONDON, December 12th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Walter De Frece, Mr. Ronald McNeill (Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs) said that the gist of the report made by Sir John Jordan's committee, on the education of Chinese students in England, was that nothing effective could be accomplished without considerable funds, and the only sufficient funds which might become available appeared to be the Boxer Indemnity.

The Committee suggests that consideration of the question be suspended until the Government has decided on its attitude towards the resumption of the indemnity payments.

The Government has since been in communication with the other Governments concerned, and hoped to be able to inform the Chinese Government of their decision very shortly.

UNSECURED CHINESE LOANS.

EARLY PAYMENT OF INTEREST NOT EXPECTED.

LONDON, December 12th.

The Times states that while note-holders will welcome the statement that the Chinese Ministry of Finance, contemplates a large loan to cover all short-term, unsecured loans, it is insufficiently definite to warrant expectations of an early payment of interest.

THE UNZEN EARTHQUAKE.

SHOCKS STILL CONTINUE.

OSAKA, December 13th.

A violent earthquake has occurred on the island of Kyushu. Twenty-two persons were killed and twenty-two injured.

Mount Unzen, six miles from Nagasaki, is still in a state of eruption.

The inhabitants of the earthquake zone, where the shocks are continuing, are fleeing panic-stricken.

WESTERN FASHION IN CHINA.

Chinese women were described in a very entertaining manner by Mr. Chao Hain Chu, Chinese Chargé d'Affaires, in an address to the Forum Club on November 2nd on "Anglo-Chinese Relations." Chinese women, he said, had begun to follow the Western fashion in regard to high heels and low necks, and in order to be in the fashion, some had already altered their beautiful and more comfortable dresses.

The modernised ladies had associated themselves with every kind of social activity. Some day, he predicted, they would come to the front as journalists, lawyers, doctors, diplomats, and even as suffragettes. The "kow-tow" had been given up since the new régime, and the people bowed or shook hands the same as in the Western countries. Mr. Chu said he himself preferred the self-handshaking custom. He criticised kissing, and declared that the old custom of kissing hands was much better than kissing on the mouth, by reason of its being more hygienic.

Chinese students came to Great Britain to learn, and went home to apply what they learnt to Eastern conditions. Every member of the Forum Club, he was told, was writing either a play or a novel, and he appealed to dramatists to treat China more fairly and candidly. The Chinese were very much as the Westerners, although they looked different, but that was about all. They were a reasonable people, and could be on good terms with the English. That country was not crumbling to pieces. The Chinese had been at the business of nation-making many centuries before some of the Western countries started on it, and they were only adapting modern conditions to their national life.

A BODLEIAN MISTAKE.

FIRST FOLIO SOLD FOR A NEW SHILLINGS.

Dr. Arthur Ernest Cowley, librarian of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, one of the chief speakers at the conference of the Library Association which concluded at Cardiff in mail week, said at the Bodleian Library they got rid of nothing.

Whatever they received was deposited there for all time, and it would be dangerous, even if they had the power, to discard or to refuse to receive anything. "For instance," he said, "when the First Folio of Shakespeare was sent to us in 1823 we received the copy in sheets and bound it. In 1864 we had a newer edition. This was, therefore, thought a better edition, and so the first folio was sold, probably for a very few shillings. All trace of it was lost for 94 years, until in 1905 it unexpectedly emerged from a country-house library and was identified with complete certainty. It was then bought back by the Library for £3,000."

AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

CHEFALO AND PALEMO.

The Theatre Royal is still given over to mystery and illusion, and last night Signor Chefalo again completely mystified his audience by his intriguing illusions. His card tricks are exceedingly clever and though the magician came down into the stalls amongst the spectators, and there repeated many of his tricks for their special benefit, they were unable to detect how the tricks were performed.

The illusion, described as "sawing through a woman," was again shown and it still remains as deep a mystery as ever.

Moriment is the predominating note of the performance, and many of last night's spectators must be still wondering why the English "Tommy" and an Indian gentleman, who were persuaded to enter the haunted cell, cut such antics and finally fled from the stage, amidst roars of laughter.

The second and third parts of the programme consist mainly of items by Madalena Palemo and Miss Dot Faye. Their contributions are much appreciated. Those who enjoy a good night's fun and who have not yet visited the Theatre Royal this week are recommended to do so, ere the season closes.

SEAMEN'S DRINK.

AUTHORITIES FAVOUR DAILY TOT.

At the moment, for a variety of reasons, the British fleet and his habits are coming in for a good deal more attention by the general public than is usually the case, says a writer in *Lloyd's List* (London), and an American society for the advancement of prohibition was therefore tempted recently to write to a number of men connected with British shipping and ask for their opinion on the question of intoxicants. To the surprise of the questioners, a large proportion answered that they thought that it would be a very good thing if a limited ration of alcohol were served out daily on board British merchant ships. Some went closer into detail and advocated the issue of beer in the old way.

At one time it was the custom for ships to take beer to sea with them and to serve out a daily ration until it was exhausted, by which time they were generally in seas which gave them the opportunity of putting into a port on the coast of one of the wine-producing countries and there taking in a sufficient supply of wine to last them for the rest of the voyage. Party for protectionist reasons and the greater part of our time at war with these wine lands, the custom gradually changed and rum was taken to sea. This did away with the great difficulty of storage, but served out neat in large tins as it was, the rum ration was the cause of a terrible tale of casualties by men falling from aloft. This was one of the chief factors which caused British ships to "go dry" except under circumstances of great hardship off the Horn or the like.

There is no doubt that at the present moment time and money are wasted at the beginning of a voyage owing to some of the members of the crew coming on board the worse for liquor. What few people realise is that the average sailor can stand remarkably little alcohol after long spells of abstinence at sea, and that the drink that sends a seaman aboard temporarily useless would be only an appetiser to his brother labourer. If, on the other hand, men had a reasonable amount of liquor day by day, they would not, as at present many of them do, think of nothing but drink as soon as they are paid off.

What was formerly the great difficulty, stowage, would not matter in these days of short voyages and numerous ports of call at which stocks could be replenished. The cost would not be very large to the shipowner, and would be more than repaid by greater efficiency. Some go so far as to maintain that it would make a wonderful difference in the outlook of Merchant Jack, and that if a ship's company were going about its work in a reasonably contented frame of mind huge sums would be saved in the course of a year. There may be something in this contention. It is very certain that the shipowners have had paid more attention to their men have found it to be well worth their while, but it would not do to be too optimistic on the subject.

COTTON GROWING IN AUSTRALIA.

GREAT PROSPECTS.

SYDNEY, November 1st.

The British cotton delegation which has returned from Queensland and has traversed a part of Northern New South Wales, is enthusiastic over the immense possibilities of cotton cultivation.

At a public celebration given by the Chamber of Agriculture, and at a festivity given by the Millers' Club, the delegates declared that cotton was producible at a lower rate than in the United States, and that scientific white labour would accomplish more than any black labour in the world.

A man and wife with a few children could work a farm of one hundred to 150 acres and produce cotton as low as three half-pence a pound, a price at which no competition need be feared. The State Government entertained the delegation to luncheon at the Parliament buildings.

"WHO WON THE WAR?"

EARL HAIG'S BOOK DAMAGING TO LLOYD GEORGE.

The *Japan Advertiser's* London correspondent writes:—

Challenging statements are made in the history of Field Marshal Haig's command by George Dumas and Lieut. Colonel John H. Boraston in what is in effect the former Commander-in-Chief's official defence book. The book is most damaging to Mr. Lloyd George's management; but the chief importance is the new light shed on the final year of the war, in which Field Marshal Haig is shown to have been a predominant partner in planning and executing the defeat of Germany.

"The real Allied generalissimo" through the March crisis, the volume characterizes, the British commander. The principal new facts are that Marshal Foch's appointment was due to Haig's intervention consequent on Marshal Petain's resolving to withdraw the French troops to cover Paris in March, 1918, which would have involved the separation of the British and French armies and probably brought about their consequent defeat separately. Marshal Foch adopted Haig's view.

The counter-offensive which ended the war was planned by Marshal Haig, who induced Marshal Foch to accept it. The extension of the British line resulting in General Gough's defeat was forced upon Marshal Haig by Franco-British pressure and his complaint that reinforcements were inadequate, necessitating the withdrawal from the front of 140 battalions, though 300,000 men were retained in England, was concealed because it conflicted with Mr. Lloyd George's belief that the British were over-insured in the West.

The Cabinet sent General Smuts to France to induce Marshal Haig to refuse to send reinforcements to Marshal Foch after the latter's defeat at Chemin des Dames in July. Marshal Haig sent eight divisions. The Cabinet on the eve of the breaking of the Hindenburg line sent a discouraging message warning Haig not to incur heavy casualties. The Cabinet approved the Passchendaele Ridge offensive when Marshal Haig said "No" and deleted a passage from his dispatch.

The foregoing is a brief summary of the outstanding statements in this rewritten history of the final act in the World War. The book is hotly criticized by Mr. Lloyd George's defenders and will evoke a reply in the former Premier's forthcoming book.

"LE TEMPS" AND THE EX-KAISER.

A "BLOCKHEAD" AND A "LIAR."

HIS MEMOIRS A CONFESSION OF GUILT AND TISSUE OF FALSEHOOD.

Under the title "Memoirs of a Blockhead," *The Temps* recently printed an "apreciation" of the author of the ex-Kaiser's memoirs of which the following is a translation:—

"They are finished. The greatest criminal of our age who in this twentieth century found a way of adding something new to the barbarities of olden times, the German Emperor who fled like a poltroon in the hour of defeat after having waged his war in the cruelest and most savage manner, the Lord of Doom who owes it to the complacence of Holland that he has so far escaped the anger of his people before God and before mankind—for a whole mouth he has drowned the world in a flood of ink as for four years he drowned it in blood. To him perhaps it seems that the inkstains will wipe out the richer hue. An imperial play actor, he wished once more to appear upon the scene and, himself the hangman, he wished to play for once the rôle of victim."

"If history judges him on his memoirs, it will be more severe in condemnation than even if judgment is based on what he did on his own responsibility during his reign. His confession is not only a tissue of carefully woven lies, an unconvincing collection of little tattle which does not for a moment bear analysis, but it reveals such mediocrity of spirit and such vulgarity of soul that if among the last of his followers there remained any who still believed in his personal prestige, these pages of desperate banality and childish argument must have ruined forever their conception of their former Emperor."

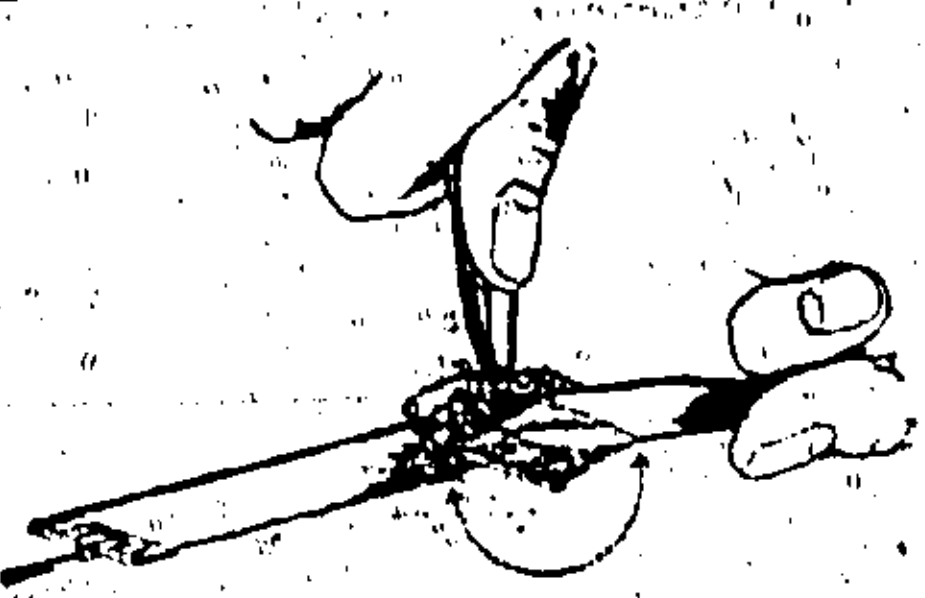
"It was not a war-like prince with vast dreams of conquest who ruled Germany for eight and twenty years: it was a little fellow playing a rôle too big for him and in whose composition foolish pride far outweighed those qualities essential for the completion of those great schemes to which that pride aspired."

After reviewing briefly some of the most glaring shortages in the memoirs *The Temps* concludes:—

"Now that he has had his say, let this refugee of Doorn rest definitely in silence, which is so much to his own interest. His defence has served simply to confirm his guilt. It has definitely fixed the world's opinion of the intellectual and moral value of the personality of the ex-emperor. Remote from the world in the throne room, with the prestige of a crown and sceptre, he could create the illusion of being somebody, a force, a symbol. Seen near at hand in the light of these pages, which for all their lies show something of his nature, one finds that he was nothing but a blockhead."

"But even so, this blockhead must never be allowed to forget that he has been condemned by the whole civilized world as the great war criminal, and that if he has not been hanged in the Tower of London, he remains dishonoured and accursed."

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PARIS FASHION NOTES.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT,
ISABEL RAMSAY.]

PARIS, November 6th.
All blouses are jumper blouses these days. The blouse which was drawn in at the waist and tucked away underneath the skirt has disappeared as completely as the crinoline and other old-fashioned ideas. The majority of blouses intended for street wear have high, light-fitting collars cut after the style of the humble blouse of the Russian peasant; a deep band of embroidery in some particularly bright colour or colour is added down the front to the left side, and perhaps bands of the same round each cuff. Satin made up in this way and trimmed with bands of Chinese embroidery, the brighter the better, can be most lovely. Some jumpers are finished off with a border of fringe that is knotted or weighted with a bead at each end. Still another idea is to scallop the edge or cut it out in points and add a band of fur all round. Low necks are to be seen as well as high ones; but there is a decided movement in favour of the latter, especially for street wear, this form being considered more in keeping with the present style of coat that buttons well up round the throat and is cut tight and slim in the body part. For the house, the square-cut blouse is very popular.

A shoulder yoke is a new-old idea that is made use of by many designers. The yoke effect is seen only at the back and round the shoulders, as it finishes off at each side, leaving the front flat for pleating.

Bead embroidery is more popular than anything else as a decoration. It figures in steel, gold and silver beads as well as in beads of every colour in glass, crystal and wood. These beads, no matter what their composition, are made in all shapes and in all sizes, although the tiniest size lends itself better to delicate embroidery. Quaint designs and amusing patches of scenes and scenery are worked on satin and crepe de Chine blouses for wear in the house or underneath tailored costumes.

The "shirt waist" type of blouse is completely a thing of the past. It is not even worn by school-girls. The only model that one sees is the long, loose jumper. This either continues in a long, straight line several inches below the waist, or else has what fulness there is caught into a deep waist-band that fits tightly round the hips. Any and every material is used for fashioning blouses. Now that Winter has made his unwelcome appearance, velvet and duvetyne are well in evidence. These materials are mostly made up into house blouses or for wear under a coat in the street, when shopping or on occasions when the wearer knows she will not be obliged to take off her coat and reveal the fact that she has disobeyed the rules of good dressing by coming out in a blouse and skirt. Velvet and duvetyne are used for house blouses because they are warmer than other materials. For wear with a coat and skirt, satin, crepe Georgette, crepe Marquise and the host of other silk crepes which have been launched on the market during the last few years, are lighter, and more elegant blouses are made up from these materials in every colour, light as well as dark. There are also many dainty models in ivory and cream. As a rule, the colour of the blouse is chosen to harmonise exactly with that of the coat and skirt with which it is to be worn. Ivory or cream blouses are rarely worn except with cream coat and skirts, or with black ones when the wearer is in half mourning.

The waistcoat is another garment which has become just as important an item of a woman's dress as the blouse. It has now reached a stage when it is recognised, as much a woman's garment as a man's, and a feminine wardrobe which does not include at least one of these useful garments can certainly not be considered complete. The latest models are long and straight; most of them have a high collar, but not all of them have sleeves. Many have not even a back to them, but simply fasten round the waist with tapes or ribbons. These are handy, slip-on affairs which can be put on hurriedly over an old blouse and worn whilst out shopping. When sleeves do exist they are in mouseline de soie or unison rather than in the same material as the rest of the waistcoat, whereas the cuffs which finish them off are of the same material. The waistcoat that crosses over in front is not much worn, as it is impossible to add a high collar to models of this type. The straight-fronted ones are more popular, as they can be bloused at the waist or left flat in front and pleated at each side. Besides, they lend themselves to the addition of a high collar, a detail of fashion that is growing in favour every day.

Waistcoats of plaited ribbon look well when worn with a cloth costume of extra heavy texture. These made of silver or gold tissue, scraps of old silk tapestry, or silk worked with handsome Chinese embroideries, set off to perfection the plainest of velvet costumes. In fact, nothing is quite so becoming when worn with a dark velvet costume as a waistcoat worked in Chinese blues with a thread of gold running through it and a piping of lacquer red velvet finishing off the V. front; the red lacquer note is repeated in the lining of the coat with which this is worn, and a charming ensemble effect is thus obtained.

As well as these everyday models, there are others that aim more at being original and curious. Designers seem to grow tired at times of the usual material and go far afield for fabrics that are novel and wonderful in an effort to create models which will be entirely different from the usual run of things. Many of these take Breitwanz far and turn it into original vests of this type. They scallop the hem and bind it with scarlet leather or suede. Another idea they put into

(Continued at foot of next column.)



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Suspicion

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So much fraud has followed America's futile effort that honest American (and other) people are made suspicious when there is no ground.

Here is an amusing Example:—

The hideous trade in substitutes for good honest alcoholic drinks is demoralising thousands and making them suspect anything that has the least appearance of fraud or that they do not understand. Super-criticalness has become an obsession.

Recently Americans, Canadians, Mexicans, and others living in or adjacent to dry (?) America have found a mare's nest in the mould marks on the bottom of whisky bottles.

They actually persuaded themselves that clever rogues were cutting a large round hole out of these bottles, removing the contents, substituting something inferior, and putting back the "cut-out" as neatly as a clever dentist replaces a tooth that he has removed.

The thing is, of course, commercially impossible. It will be a loss to the world if America loses, besides its freedom, its sense of humour.

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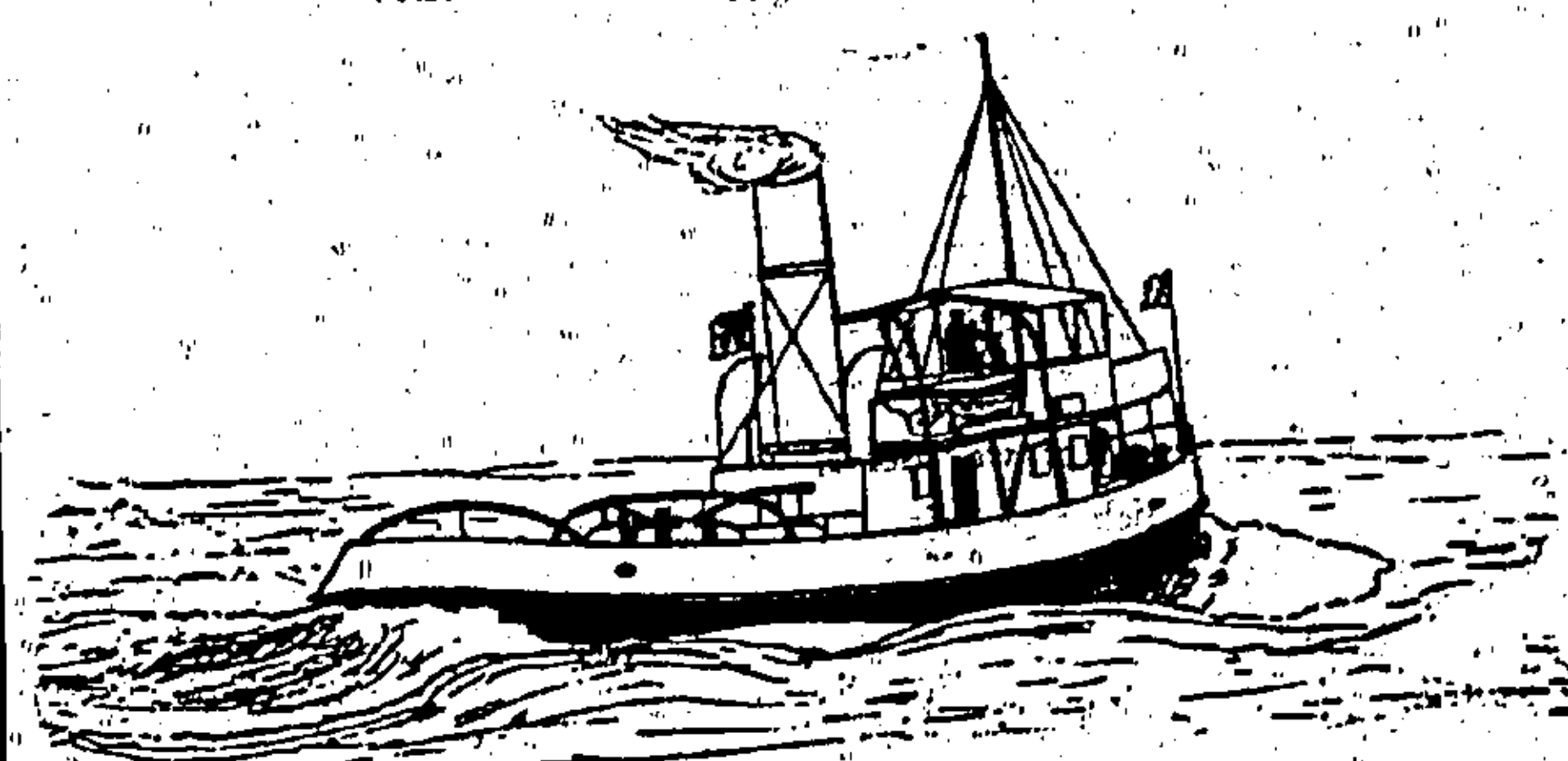
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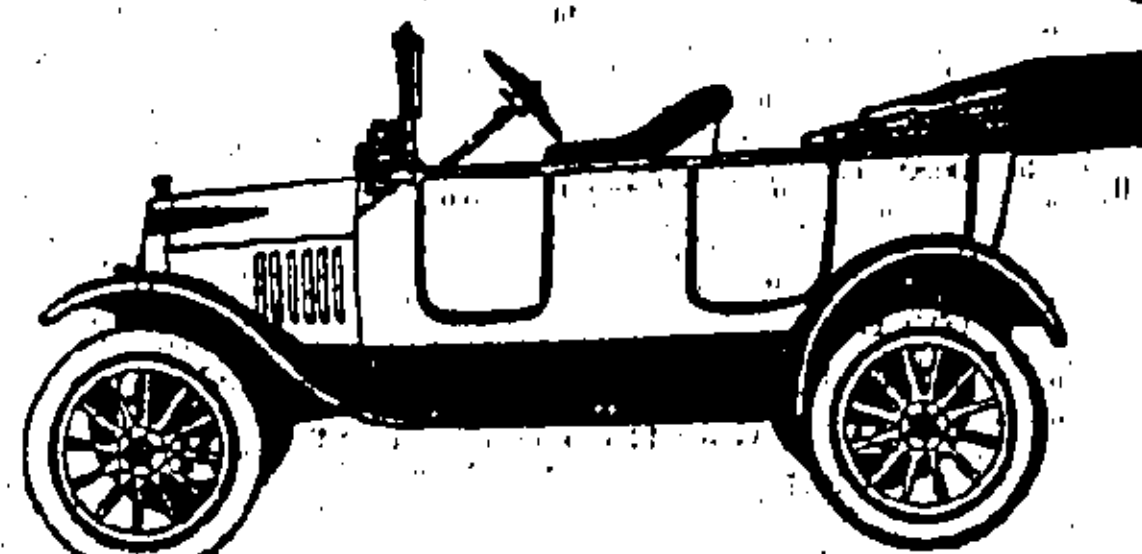
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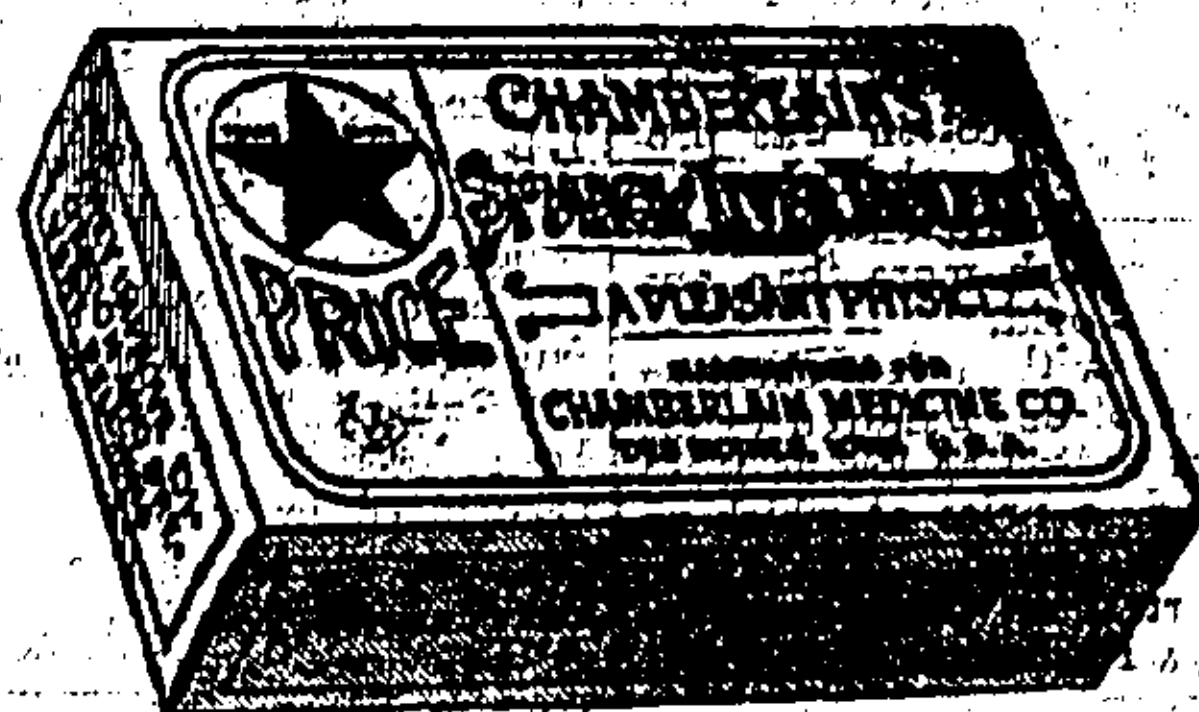
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"KASBOAR"	9,000	10th Jan., 1923	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay
"PLASSY"	7,300	10th Jan., 1923	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"BARDINIA"	4,800	24th Jan.	do.
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"MOREA"	11,000	7th Mar.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
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Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"SHUNKO MARU" ... Saturday, 16th Dec.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SAIGON & SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.

"MEXICO MARU" ... Tuesday, 9th Jan., 1923.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE.

"ANDES MARU" ... Monday, 25th Dec.

"BURMA MARU" (Calling at Penang) ... Thursday, 21st Dec.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly Passenger Service.

"BUCHO MARU" ... Monday, 1st Jan., 1923.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE & RANGOON.

"MALAY MARU" ... Friday, 19th Jan.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—via Dairen—Taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. & CANADA—Passenger Service.

"ALABAMA MARU" ... Thursday, 21st Dec.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"ALASKA MARU" ... Monday, 22nd January.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama.

"PARIS MARU" ... Tuesday, 19th Dec.

KHEUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

"KAIJO MARU" ... Every Sunday, 10 a.m.

"AMAKURA MARU" ... Thursday, 14th Dec.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"YOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 14th Dec.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. SHIMA, Manager.

Tel. Central No. 4000.

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AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 14th Dec., D.L.
BANGKOK	"PUICHOW"	On 14th Dec., 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SUNNING"	On 16th Dec., D.L.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"YUNNAN"	On 16th Dec., 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"LUCHOW"	On 17th Dec., D.L.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWEIYANG"	On 17th Dec., 10 a.m.
HOIHOW & RANGKOK	"LINAN"	On 17th Dec., 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LIANGCHOW"	On 18th Dec., D.L.
SWATOW & RANGKOK	"KINGYUAN"	On 18th Dec., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & AMOY	"KAYING"	On 19th Dec., 10 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 21st Dec., D.L.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SECHUEN"	On 23rd Dec., D.L.

Excellent Saloon accommodation, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular Schedule service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Fridays (extending to Pakow), Tuesdays and Saturdays (extending to all Tsingtao), and Thursdays (via Amoy). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yantai and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Wanchow.

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Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Manila & Australian Ports
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For NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ

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S.S. "BOWES CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 10th January.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

Fiume having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

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FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

S.S. "NIPPON" ... sailing on or about 23rd December.

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Leaves Hongkong ... Arrives San Francisco

S.S. "PRESIDENT TAFT" ... Dec. 27th ... Jan. 24th, 1923

S.S. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN" ... Jan. 3rd, 1923 ... Jan. 25th, 1923

S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" ... Jan. 23rd, 1923 ... Feb. 18th, 1923

*This steamer proceeds homeward via Manila and thence direct to Shanghai and Japan ports.

*Sailings and Fares Subject to change without Notice.

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE

Leaves Hongkong ... Arrives Manila

S.S. "PRESIDENT TAFT" ... Dec. 27th ... Dec. 30th

S.S. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN" ... Dec. 24th ... Dec. 26th

S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" ... Jan. 15th, 1923 ... Jan. 17th, 1923

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE

For CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND RANGOON.

S.S. "JACOB" ... Dec. 23rd.

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